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GENERAL NEWS.

ALEX. H. STEVENS is going to Washington.

SALIE SALM'S family do not recognize his wife.

"YALLER DOGS" is the name of a Richmond minstrel troupe.

THE Mordaunt divorce case is to be dramatized in England.

MRS. GRANT has discontinued her Tuesday afternoon receptions.

EUGENIE is growing economical, and now wears some of her dresses twice.

THE Czar doesn't allow but fifty-two of his titles to follow his name in ukases.

A WASHINGTON YOUTH ended his life because his father didn't like his intended.

PHILADELPHIA complains that its Fairmount Park is used for Sunday prize fights.

SIX Clyde built iron clippers are loading with wheat at San Francisco for a race to England.

A PAPER out West attacked a lecturer because he got drunk with the editor of a rival sheet.

RALEIGH has shipped 80,000 live partridges, at ten cents a piece, to New York this season.

THE Queen of Belgium has grown prematurely gray with grief at the little Crown Prince's death.

AN Oregon town couldn't see the sun for two hours the other day, while a flock of crows was flying over.

THE Crown Prince of Prussia is a "little near" and patches his uniforms as long as they hold together.

THE Chicago police destroyed last week two bushels—$5,000 worth—of ivory chips, captured in gaming houses.

A LADY temperance speaker in Buffalo has discovered the primary root of all evil. It is allowing children to eat mustard.

A SAN FRANCISCO PRINTER has sued the Typographical Union for libel in posting him as a rat after he had left the society.

WHAT is the use of fighting the Mormons when Salt Lake is seven feet higher than it was ten years ago, and is constantly rising.

GEN. SHERIDAN is not desirous of being taken from the command of the Western Department, and has never intimated anything of the kind.

A WISCONSIN PAPER saw an Indian woman toting a quarter of venison, twin papooses, a jug of whisky and a wigwam, and asks, "How is that for Lo?"

AT the sale of Rice's library, a copy of Eliot's Indian Bible, purchased in 1808 for $4,100, was sold for $1,050. There are but two other copies in existence.

THE New York papers say McFarland's trial is certainly to come on in a few days. Richardson's friends are confident that there is no chance for his acquittal.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is married at last. He took to wife the other day three maidens and two widows, all from New England, in presence of the saints. No cards.

IT is still asserted that the American Bishops at Rome refuse to assent to the proclamation of Papal infallibility, and that every effort to conciliate them has proved fatal.

THE big picture which Adolph Yvon, of Paris, has been painting for A. T. Stewart, is completed. It is typical of the United States, and covers twenty by thirteen feet of canvas.

THE section in the Funding Bill which allows the funding of legal tenders into four per cents was not inserted at the request of Mr. Boutwell, and its rejection by the Ways and Means Committee will be satisfactory to him.

CARR, who was hung at St. Clairsville last week, avowed himself to have been one of the murderers of Uhrich, who was murdered and robbed beside the Ohio Bend Tunnel, for whose murder Joseph Eisele, *alias* John Shaffer, was hung at Parkersburg.

SENATOR LOWRY'S Erie and Beaver canal scheme has had the noise knocked out of it pretty effectually by the unexpected disposition of bonds in the Sinking fund. However, as the Senator proposes to come back for another term, he is sure, a question of time, as he will doubtless be able in a year or two to get a subsidy of some of the new bonds.

THE application made by the Governor of Tennessee to the President for troops to suppress the alleged disorders in that State, has been refused on the ground that the fourth article of the Constitution prohibits the call for troops when the Legislature can be convened in cases of invasion or domestic insurrection. It is maintained that the Tennessee Legislature can be convened, if necessary, and that, therefore, there is no legal ground for the interference of the Government.

THE Beaver *Radical* observes "that the charter of incorporation, filed in Columbus, for the Ohio segment of the Baltimore & Chicago through line, makes Smith's Ferry one of the terminal points. This indicates an abandonment of the Beaver route. However it may be, if the raid upon the sinking fund is to be continued next year, as is promised, in behalf of the Erie Canal and other projects, it is more than probable that the South-Side Railroad will receive its due share of the subsidy."

A STATEMENT that the President has decided, as soon as Texas and Georgia are admitted, to issue a general proclamation for universal amnesty is a mistake. The President has decided no such thing of any kind, for he is debarred by the fourteenth amendment, which confers upon Congress the power to remove political disability by a two-thirds vote of each house. It is the President's intention, however, as stated in these dispatches to send a special message to Congress recommending universal amnesty when all the States are restored to representation.

IT is held by some that if the San Domingo treaty fails for the want of a two-thirds vote, it will be ratified by joint resolution of the two Houses, as in the case of Texas, in 1849, under like circumstances. From the temper of the House at this time it is evident that that body would not appropriate the money, even if the treaty were ratified, but it is observed that the House would not hesitate to pass a joint resolution which would establish a new precedent of making the House virtually a participant in the treaty making power.

THERE is no change in the situation of the San Domingo treaty. The President hopes that a majority will vote for it, but as two-thirds seem required to ratify, he has already abandoned all hope of that. Secretary Fish favors postponement, thinking that time will soften the opposition, but the President is reported to desire prompt action one way or the other. The Appropriation Committee, except Mr. Washburn, are unanimous against the treaty, and even if it were confirmed by the Senate would refuse to appropriate any money to carry it out, as they believe it to be a gigantic humbug.

THERE is not much known and still less is said of the progress of the Funding bill in Congress. It is now believed that the Committee of Ways and Means will recommend the commissions to be one fourth of one per cent., instead of one-half, as passed by the Senate. There is a report that only one class of new bonds would be recommended by the House Committee of Ways and Means in substitution for 5 20's, and the impression gains strength that the new stock will be authorized for no other object. The greenbacks will not be disturbed, nor any attempt made to bring about specie payments by legislation; certainly not in connection with the Funding bill. The difference between most of the 5 20's and gold, the accrued interest on the former being taken into account, is now about six per cent. below the par of gold, whereas the six per cents. for sixty-five are selling above the par of gold. This marked inequality is probably the result, in part, of the discussion and misinterpretation of the Funding bill.

A Precious Trio.

(Washington Cor. Cin. Commercial)

It is curious to watch how closely the course of McClellan, Franklin and Porter has run together. As early as May, 1862, Lincoln wrote to McClellan that his struggle against army corps was "looked upon as merely an effort to pamper ons or two pets, and to persecute and degrade their supposed rivals. I have had no word from Sumner, Heintzelman or Keys. The commanders of these corps, are, of course, the three highest officers with you; but I am constantly told that you have no consultation or communication with them—that you consult with nobody but General Fitz John Porter, and, perhaps, General Franklin. I do not say these complaints are true or just; but at all events it is proper that you should know of their existence." The answer to this was the creation of two provisional corps, and the placing of Porter and Franklin at their head.

Again: McClellan being ordered, on the 3rd of August, 1863, after his disastrous retreat to the James river, to come immediately to the assistance of Pope, and almost daily notified that the whole rebel force was advancing to overwhelm the forces under General Pope, delayed his movements on one pretext or another, and arrived in Alexandria only in three weeks afterward, when he anxiously inquired whether it was "safe toward the Valley," and persistently refused to obey the daily and almost hourly orders from his commanding General, Halleck, to "send troops where the fighting was." Franklin, shielding himself behind McClellan, refused to advance, although he knew that army was in great peril and expecting succor, and deliberately disobeyed a direct order to him by Halleck to march forward. Porter lying all day with a battle raging in his front, refusing to obey the positive order of his commanding General to attack, and marched to the rear with the best corps in the army, because he know that his comrades were being beaten, deeming it, as he wrote at the time to McDowell and King, "safe to retire Manassas."

Again: McClellan has written a report of his operations at that time, which is directly contradicted by the official dispatches sent and received by him, and alleges that he sent his whole army to Pope's support, when in fact seventy thousand remained behind. Porter denies that he intended to do, and is positively contradicted by Stuart and Longstreet, of whom the latter says that Porter's retreat enabled him to reinforce Jackson. Franklin writes a "private" letter to General Grant, then Acting Secretary of War, stating that Generals Thomas and Reynolds would have joined him in testifying before the courts that they would not believe Fitz John Porter under oath, and afterward "explains" it by stating that when he said so he expected to be tried himself, and intended by doing this to prejudice the minds of others against these officers, and so "pave the way for his own defense."

It is evident that any one who reads the history of that time, that the three were engaged in an attempt to help each other by crushing any one who opposed them, or was likely to attain any influence without their consent, and Pope happened to be that man. But see how truth vindicates herself. Porter's reputation as a patriotic soldier was taken away by the judgment of a court, whose judgment is approved by all who know the facts. McClellan loses his by the dispatches sent by and to him at the time; and Franklin's already shattered by his official record, is now wholly dissipated by the indignant denial by Thomas of the assertion in the letter, which he doubtless would never have written if he had thought Thomas would see it. Porter, McClellan and Franklin each rest upon the other. The earth rests upon the ostrich, the ostrich upon the turtle, and the turtle upon nothing at all. All have gone or been dismissed from the army. McClellan is constructing a battery for somebody else to fire off; Franklin is selling unloaded pistols, and Porter is waiting for "something to turn up." All these occupations are eminently safe, and while they proclaim each other's praises the listening world responds, "These three brothers be, all in one cause."

The Quicksands of Journalism.

At the funeral of a New York journalist, last week, Henry Ward Beecher delivered an address which has since created considerable comment in journalistic circles. He said: "It is for me now to say only one single word in regard to the life-work of our departed friend, and I am glad to speak to your consciences and judgment that he performed his life-work well. Although he achieved no conspicuity, he was known to his brothers of the profession as an honorable man; a man full of gentleness and goodness; a man who spent his life in contributing to the public weal in no insignificant manner; for the newspaper has become second to no other instrumentality for public education and the influence of opinion; and he who contributes to newspapers, contributes to the education of his fellow men. The press is the channel through which the whole community is reached. Although it seems to us at certain times that the papers deserve no credit, they who are less known to us deserve our consideration and the recognition of their services. We do not know what rest is sacrificed; what tact, judgment and integrity are manifested, and what long continued practice therein is required to make one a reporter and a fit contributor to a paper. The temptations are not few, and I judge they are powerful by the number of men who break down and die from dissipation in connection with the newspapers. It would almost seem that they are slaughter houses. Not that night work is necessarily unwholesome; not that the exertion is excessive; but in the dissipation. It is burning not a single wick, but double, triple, quadruple wicks; so that men suck up the whole of their nervous system and brain, and burn themselves out. They resort to those stimulants, their relations with others of their profession are social and genial, and they fall into festive habits; on every hand there is the incentive to stimulate the peculiar and besetting danger. Then, too, there are many temptations to the wielding of power, to ungentlemanly behavior, to revenge, to petty spite. Then, too, favoritism and partiality beset this profession. When, therefore, a man carries himself through it with modesty, not indulging his passions; when conscience, and the fear, of God are obeyed; when laboriousness and faithfulness to the last degree mark his demeanor; when he has been content that others should reap where he has sown and labored; when a man has so demeaned himself, he is worthy of more than a moment's praise."

THE large bridge which spans the Delaware river, connecting Port Jervis with Milford, Pa., was blown over on the 24th. The bridge had been considered unsafe by some, and during the prevalence of a terrific gale, which swept down the river from the northwest at that time, the structure was almost lifted from the abutments, and fell into the river a perfect wreck, and with a crash that was distinctly heard all over the village. The bridge was built eighteen years ago by the Erie Railway Company, in fulfillment of one of the provisions of the charter from the State of Pennsylvania, requiring them to build and keep in repair such a bridge.

THE following statement will show the number of immigrants, and their occupations, who arrived in the United States during the quarter ending December 31st: Mechanical trades, 1,624 males, no females. Trades not mechanical, 1,713 males, 109 females. Miscellaneous occupations, 25,675 males, 3,175 females. Occupations not stated, 879 males, 2,545 females. Without occupation, 12,394 males, 27,048 females. Aggregate total, 43,810 males, 33,128 females. Grand total, 76,930.

—In New York city, yesterday, an unfinished house on Forty sixth street gave way to the violence of the storm, and falling on a frame dwelling adjoining, buried the occupants, Benjamin Donnelly, his wife and four children. The husband, wife and three children were taken out dead. A fourth child was alive, but with both legs broken.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK CITY.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 26, 1870.

A preliminary meeting of prominent citizens was held last evening to make arrangements for holding a public meeting of those opposed to voting away the public money for the support of sectarian schools. A committee of arrangements was appointed and resolved to hold the next meeting on Wednesday evening next. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Schenck, Hiram Ketchum, William M. Evarts, William E. Dodge and other well known speakers are expected to deliver addresses.

Deputy Collector Koop was brought up to-day on a writ of *habeas corpus*, before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Court. Judge Blatchford decided that the United States had the power to remove the case from the State courts. The sheriff accordingly handed over Koop to the United States Marshal's custody, and he gave bail in $10,000.

The *Evening Post* editorially urges the turning of Alaska into a penal colony.

As Horace Greeley was leaving a railway car, last evening, at the corner of Seventeenth street, a horse and light wagon knocked him down and injured his left ankle severely. He is expected to be out in a day or two.

District Attorney Morris to-day moved for judgment upon the persons convicted of election frauds in Brooklyn. Their counsel moved for a mitigation of the sentence. Judge Gilbert postponed his decision until next Thursday.

A report was received from San Francisco that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has purchased the San Jose Railroad. The facts are the road was bought by several capitalists, some of whom are identified with the Central Pacific Railroad. The price paid was $3,250,060, and the first payment, $500,000, is to be made on the 1st of April.

Commissioner Osborn has declined to reduce the bail of Wolf and May, importers, charged with smuggling of immense character.

James Blake, a Chicago grocer, has received a verdict of $12,570 in the Marine Court against Miss Tennessee Claflin, in a suit instituted on a judgment rendered in the Supreme Court of Chicago in 1867.

An order was received to-day at the District Attorney's office from the Secretary of the Treasury directing the release of the property of Gordon, Fellows & McMillan, seized in Smithtown, by Collector Bailey. It is understood that the property of John Fay, of Pearl street, is also released.

The case of Horace P. Clark, wholesale liquor dealer, charged with revenue frauds, was sent to the Grand Jury.

A meeting of the young Democracy was held to night, at which prominent members of the fund, making in all the sum of two millions of gold and the purchase of four millions of bonds for the month.

EXAMINATION MADE.

Senator Sumner had an interview with Admiral Porter yesterday P. M., during which a full examination was made of the dispatches in the possession of the department relative to Spain, Cuba, and all matters concerning the recent observations by naval officers at that place.

A CORRECTION.

In the tabular statement recently published exhibiting the time required to cancel the public debt by a sinking fund, the capital necessary should have been stated as ranging from twenty-five millions to one hundred millions each half-year, not "a year" as reported.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1870.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speeches were made by Mr. Hay against a protective system and in favor of a large reduction of import duties and internal taxation; by Mr. Strickland in advocacy of protection of lumber and copper; by Mr. Bird in favor of advancing the farming interests as the best means of insuring the prosperity of the whole community; by Mr. Hill in favor of protecting American products, especially pig iron; by Messrs. Burdett, Wetcher and Donley on behalf of a protective system.

At half past four the House adjourned.

TENNESSEE.

The Constitutional Election—Ratification by a Decided Majority—Gov. Senter Sent For.

NASHVILLE, March 26.—The election for the ratification of the new Constitution and choice of county officers took place to-day in Nashville. Everything passed off quietly and a heavy vote was polled notwithstanding the heavy rain.

Dispatches by the *Banner* indicate the ratification of the new Constitution by a decided majority, but little opposition being made outside of East Tennessee, and the conservatives claim for Tennessee the credit of being the first State to adopt universal suffrage without regard to color and incorporating it in the organic law.

Allen Nickerson, of Hamilton, and Wm. Porter, of Knox, the delegates of the Nashville Colored Convention that sent a committee to Washington, publish a card against Congressional interference and disclaiming any knowledge of crimes against their race.

Governor Senter received to-day a dispatch from General Butler, inviting him to Washington to testify before the Reconstruction Committee touching the condition of affairs in Tennessee. He has been confined to his room for several days with pneumonia, but will probably leave for Washington on Monday.

MEMPHIS, March 26.—Returns from West Tennessee are meagre, but sufficient to indicate the ratification of the new Constitution by a very large majority.

Wright, Democratic candidate for sheriff here, is probably elected by a small majority.

MEMPHIS, March 27.—The Republicans now claim the election of Curry, their candidate for Sheriff, by a small majority.

NEW ORLEANS.

Appointments by Gov. Warmouth Under the New City Charter.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Governor Warmouth has made the following appointments under the new city charter: Maj. J. H. Oglesby, Administrator of Finance; Jno. S. Walter, Administrator of Accounts; Alfred Shars, Administrator of Commerce; S. C. Emily, Administrator of Public Buildings and Markets; Bernard Sonlie, colored, Administrator Assessments; Louis F. Dissaize, colored, Administrator of Police; E. W. Pierce, Administrator of Improvements. J. E. West, the Mayor, and the seven administrators will compose the Council, with the legislative power conferred upon boards of aldermen and assistant aldermen by the old charter. The organization of these various departments is left to the Council, which also has power to elect a Secretary, City Attorney, City Surveyor, and six Recorders, one for each district. Four of the administrators were recommended by an electoral jury of citizens, and Mr. Oglesby was a member of the jury.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A terrific easterly gale and rain storm prevailed at New York yesterday.

—Spahr, the murderer of Baldwin, at St. Louis, has been released on $25,000 bail.

—The Democrats of St. Louis held their primary meetings on Saturday night.

—Conrad Hollinger, editor and proprietor of the Newark *Volksman*, died yesterday, aged fifty-four.

—The number of hogs packed in Chicago this season foots up to 688,140, against 597,964 last season.

—Members of the Newark, N. J., bar have tendered a public banquet to Judge Bradley, of the U. S. Supreme Court.

—The Republicans of Leavenworth on Saturday nominated D. D. Anthony for Mayor, and D. W. Wilder as Police Judge.

—J. Farham has been arrested in Lynn, Mass., for shooting Chas. Vaughn, whom he suspected of criminal intimacy with his wife.

—The Tennessee election passed off quietly. Owing to a general prevalence of split tickets no result will be known till the official count is made.

—Prince Arthur is to visit California in the latter part of April. He will then return to Montreal, and leave in a troop ship with his brigade for England.

—The fire which broke out in the Gold Hill mines in Nevada about a year ago are still smouldering, making the timbers seven hundred feet below the surface.

—A fire at Maumee City, Ohio, Sunday morning, destroyed the Washington woolen mills. Loss on building, machinery and stock $60,000; insurance $38,000.

—The Legislature of British Columbia is discussing confederation. The general tone of the members favors a form of government similar to that of the eastern provinces.

—New York servant girls have been assessed a dollar a month to build a Catholic Cathedral and have struck for an increase of wages. Many are being discharged.

—The sale of the celebrated library of John A. Rice, of Chicago, closed at New York Saturday night. Twenty seven thousand volumes were disposed of for about $40,000.

—Official dispatches from Baez, announcing the result of the San Domingo election, have not yet reached Washington, but are *en route* via Havana and expected shortly.

—The Indianapolis, Indiana, City Council on Saturday voted in favor of donating two thousand dollars to secure a big exposition of textile fabrics in that city next summer.

—Camp No. 1 Grand Army of the Constitution has resolved to ask Congress to interfere to prevent further swindling by claim agents and advocating county relief funds for wounded veterans instead of State asylums.

—A citizens convention was held at Columbus, Ohio, Saturday afternoon, which nominated a full city and township ticket in opposition to the regular Democratic ticket. It was participated in by Democrats and Republicans.

—The German Republicans of Indianapolis are dissatisfied with the nomination this week for county officers by the Republican convention, and a mass convention of Germans will probably be held this week to form another ticket.

—Rumor asserts General O'Neil is organizing for a descent upon Canada at three different points, Amherstburg, Fort Erie and some point on the St. Lawrence yet undecided upon. Large quantities of arms and ammunition are said to be stored near Detroit.

—A young girl named Catharine Shields died in Jersey City, Thursday, from the effects of abortion produced by Dr. Charles Cabel. The infamous doctor was arrested, as also one Patrick Watson, charged with having outraged the person of the unfortunate girl.

—Samuel Watson, tried last week at Racine, Wisconsin, for the murder of Mrs. Hanley, was brought in guilty of murder in the first degree. Watson is a man sixty years of age, and was highly respected before this crime was fastened upon him. He was engaged to be married to Mrs. Hanley, his victim. The case has created much excitement in Racine.

—An injunction has been granted by the Circuit Court of St. Louis to restrain certain stockholders of the Pacific Railroad from sub-dividing their stock, so as to cast illegal votes at the election for four directors to-day. The court required of the petitioners a bond of a quarter million of dollars to the effect that the injunction would not work detrimental to the interests of competent voters.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Tennessee Reconstruction—Government Buildings—Gold Sales and Bond Purchases for April—A Correction.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1870.

RESUMED HIS DUTIES.

Deputy Commissioner Douglass has resumed official duties at the Internal Revenue office.

VISITORS AT WHITE HOUSE.

A large number of visitors, including Senators and Representatives, had interviews with the President to day.

TENNESSEE RECONSTRUCTION.

The Committee on Reconstruction still have before them the Tennessee case. Secretary of State Fletcher was before them, and presented a statement showing reasons why the State should be again reconstructed. It is claimed by those anxious and persistent for such action, that Governor Senter was elected by fraud, the vote at election being 93,000 more than nine months previous. Certificates of election were given without regard to the right of holders to exercise the elective franchise. The principal argument for reconstruction at the present time is that the State Government is unable or unwilling to protect the people from the Ku-Klux and other marauders, and that the action proposed would be justified under the clause of the Constitution that the United States shall guarantee to every State a Republican form of Government.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in a communication to the House, says the work on the United States Court House and Postoffice building at New York city, the Postoffice and Sub-Treasury Building at Boston and Branch Mint at San Francisco, should be pressed forward to completion, and is the universal topic of conversation.

The strike at La Creuzot continues. Many arrests have been made, but as yet there has been no collision between the troops and workmen.

TOURS, March 27.—Prince Bonaparte has been acquitted in spite of the strong appeal made by the Procureur General for a verdict of guilty with extenuating circumstances. The jury were out only one hour. As soon as the verdict was announced the counsel for the *partie civile* demanded 100,000 francs damages. In consequence of this demand the Prince was arrested. He seemed exceedingly indignant because he was not allowed to leave the Court room immediately. He said he wished to show he was not afraid of the menaces made against his life.

In their closing arguments the lawyers for the defense laid great stress on the constant violent denunciations of the Prince in the *Marseillaise* journal, the circumstances calculated to exasperate the accused.

It is believed at Rome that the French Government is engaged in discussing with the English Government the political aspects of the question of Papal infallibility. The publication of Bishop Strossmeyer's protest against the proclamation of the dogma is hourly expected. A manifesto on the subject from Count Daru is also looked for.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 27.—Senor Bocerra, Minister of the Colonies, declared in the Cortes yesterday that the Captain General of Cuba had received instructions to order an election to be held for deputies to the Cortes, if the situation of the island will permit.

The Colonial Department is in possession of many documents showing the character of the various conspirators which culminated in the insurrection in Cuba, and developing the fact that one of the most considerable of these plots had for its object the elevation of Serrasuhi to the Vice Royalty of the Island.

CUBA.

HAVANA, March 26.—Capt. Gen. De Rodas arrived at Puerto Principe on the 23d and was received with great enthusiasm by the people.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, March 26.—The steamship Tyrian, from New York for Palermo, has arrived out.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 26.—Consols for money 93⅜; account 93⅛. American securities quiet: '65, 89¼; '62, 90¾; '67, 88⅞; tenforties, 86⅞. Erie, 21½; Illinois Central, 116½; Great Western, 28½. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 26.—Cotton market quiet, with middling uplands at 11¼d and Orleans at 11¼d. 10,000 bales. Flour, 19s 6d. Corn 28s. Oats 2s 5d. Pork 79s 6d. Beef 104s 6d. Lard 65s. Cheese 69s. Bacon 56s.

LONDON, March 26.—Tallow 45s 9d. Sugar 29s 3d. Refined Petroleum dull at 1s 8½d. Linseed Oil dull.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—Bonds closed firm at 95¼.

ANTWERP, March 26. — Petroleum closed at 55⅞ f with a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL, March 26.—*Afternoon.*—Cotton closed dull with uplands at 11⅛@11¼d and Orleans 11⅜@11⅝d; sales 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and exports. Petroleum is 6d.

CINCINNATI.

Sabbath School Dedication—The Bible Question—Religious Services in a Vile Den—Fire, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, March 27.—The new edifice of the Cincinnati Union Bethel, Front street, was dedicated this afternoon. Four thousand people were in the main audience room, one half of whom were children of the Bethel Sabbath school. The cost of the building and ground was $80,000. It is intended to accommodate three thousand children, one of the greatest rooms dedicated to Sabbath school purposes in the world.

Sermons were preached in several churches to-day on the Bible in our common schools, in consideration of the approaching election for members of the school board.

Representatives of the Young Men's Christian Association held religious services this afternoon in Collins Barracks, one of the most noted among our theatrical resorts.

Col. De Beck's new Saturday paper, *Illustrated Weekly News*, made its first appearance yesterday morning.

A fire broke out at 8 o'clock this evening in H. Schnader & Co.'s furniture toy cutlery establishment, 70 and 72 Main street. It begun in the fourth story. Damage not serious, save by water. The loss by the latter cannot be safely estimated, but will reach several thousand dollars. Amply covered by insurance.

An unknown man, wearing dark blue clothes and soft black hat, fell from the New Port ferry at ten o'clock last night, and has not been seen since.

Successful Bank Robbery.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARTFORD, March 26.—The safe of the Wolcottville (Conn.) Savings Bank was blown open on Friday night and robbed of $500 in bank bills and $25,000 in securities. The thieves stole a hand car on the Naugatuck railroad and escaped.

—The works of Walton A. Wood, Mowing and Reaping Machine Company, at Troy, New York, were partially destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss $400,000; insurance $245,000. A temporary building will be erected at once, which, together with the Caledonia mills, belonging to the same Company, will be immediately enlarged, will enable them to fill their agreements promptly.

—Three weeks ago Mrs. Agnes Selkenger, a patient in the Jacksonville, Illinois, Insane Asylum, escaped from that institute, and no tidings of her whereabouts were received until Saturday, when her dead body was found in an old vacant house near Neeleyville, twenty miles from Jacksonville.

BY THE CABLE.

Acquittal of Prince Bonaparte—The Papal Infallibility Dogma—English Parliament—Developments Concerning Cuban Insurrection.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 26—Experts find no promise of an interesting boat race in the present practice of the two university crews.

A telegram from Bombay reports a terrible conflagration in the town of Comptah near Nagpoor, in the presidency of Bengal. Over two hundred houses and two thousand five hundred bales of cotton were destroyed. Loss immense.

DUBLIN, March 26—The Irish Church Convention is in session here. After a warm debate it was decided to invest a portion of their funds in American and other foreign securities.

In the Commons this evening Mr. Barry, member for Cork county, moved an amendment to the bill for the preservation of peace in Ireland, requiring one warning to seditious journals. This was adopted. The amendment limiting the operation of the act to March, 1871, was rejected.

Several amendments were offered to the Irish Land bill, which were generally adopted. The bill then passed.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 26.—The Procureur General made his argument in the court at Tours to-day. He opened with an energetic denunciation of the political party to which Victor Noir belonged. He made frequent reference to the *Marseillaise*. Nearly all the evidence of the prosecution was set aside by the Procurer, who however demands the condemnation of the Prince because the shooting was not in self-defense. The Prince was much excited during the delivery of the argument. Lenoux and Demange, counsel for the defense, both denounced the *Marseillaise*. The Court meets to-morrow, when a verdict may be expected.

PARIS, March 27.—The news of the acquittal of Prince Bonaparte, produced everywhere immense sensation, and as indicated, the trial is the universal topic of conversation.

The strike at La Creuzot continues. Many arrests have been made, but as yet there has been no collision between the troops and workmen.

TOURS, March 27.—Prince Bonaparte has been acquitted in spite of the strong appeal made by the Procureur General for a verdict of guilty with extenuating circumstances. The jury were out only one hour. As soon as the verdict was announced the counsel for the *partie civile* demanded 100,000 francs damages. In consequence of this demand the Prince was arrested. He seemed exceedingly indignant because he was not allowed to leave the Court room immediately. He said he wished to show he was not afraid of the menaces made against his life.

In their closing arguments the lawyers for the defense laid great stress on the constant violent denunciations of the Prince in the *Marseillaise* journal, the circumstances calculated to exasperate the accused.

It is believed at Rome that the French Government is engaged in discussing with the English Government the political aspects of the question of Papal infallibility. The publication of Bishop Strossmeyer's protest against the proclamation of the dogma is hourly expected. A manifesto on the subject from Count Daru is also looked for.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 27.—Senor Bocerra, Minister of the Colonies, declared in the Cortes yesterday that the Captain General of Cuba had received instructions to order an election to be held for deputies to the Cortes, if the situation of the island will permit.

The Colonial Department is in possession of many documents showing the character of the various conspirators which culminated in the insurrection in Cuba, and developing the fact that one of the most considerable of these plots had for its object the elevation of Serrasuhi to the Vice Royalty of the Island.

CUBA.

HAVANA, March 26.—Capt. Gen. De Rodas arrived at Puerto Principe on the 23d and was received with great enthusiasm by the people.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, March 26.—The steamship Tyrian, from New York for Palermo, has arrived out.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 26.—Consols for money 93⅜; account 93⅛. American securities quiet: '65, 89¼; '62, 90¾; '67, 88⅞; ten-forties, 86⅞. Erie, 21½; Illinois Central, 116½; Great Western, 28½. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 26.—Cotton market quiet, with middling uplands at 11¼d and Orleans at 11¼d. 10,000 bales. Flour, 19s 6d. Corn 28s. Oats 2s 5d. Pork 79s 6d. Beef 104s 6d. Lard 65s. Cheese 69s. Bacon 56s.

LONDON, March 26.—Tallow 45s 9d. Sugar 29s 3d. Refined Petroleum dull at 1s 8½d. Linseed Oil dull.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—Bonds closed firm at 95¼.

ANTWERP, March 26. — Petroleum closed at 55⅞ f with a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL, March 26.—*Afternoon.*—Cotton closed dull with uplands at 11⅛@11¼d and Orleans 11⅜@11⅝d; sales 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and exports. Petroleum is 6d.

M. E. ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

JOHNSTOWN, March 26, 1870.

FOURTH DAY.

The Conference convened at 8 A. M. and was opened by the reading of the 85th Psalm and the singing of the hymn, "A charge to keep I have," and prayer by G. D. Kinnear.

The journal of the former session was read and approved.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Temperance presented the following report, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Intemperance as a great evil is marching through our land, destroying the young, the middle aged and the old, of both sexes; and

WHEREAS, We find even in the Church those who encourage intemperance by selling grain and fruit to distillers, signing petitions for licenses and renting property to be used for the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, which are filling our world with wailing and wretchedness; therefore

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this Conference that any man who will sell his grain or fruit to a distiller, sign a petition for license, or rent property to be used in making or vending intoxicating drinks, compromises his Christian character, violates the spirit of discipline and should be admonished by his pastor; and, if he persists in it, should be expelled from the Church.

Resolved, That as ministers we will impress on the minds of our people their responsibility for the power they wield at the ballot-box, as well as other actions of their lives, and, in all proper ways, try to secure the election to offices of true, honest, on profit in our country, men who are *truly temperate*, and *temperate men only*.

Resolved, That the ministers of this Conference be required to read this report to their several congregations.

Resolved, That the liquor traffic is a wrong which should be prohibited by legal enactment; and that we will, by all prudent means, seek its accomplishment.

On motion, the action fixing the time for taking the vote on lay delegation at 11 A. M. was reconsidered, and, on motion, it was resolved to take the vote at 9 A. M.

R. Cunningham was granted a superannuated relation at his own request.

The Conference, having arrived, the vote on lay delegation was taken up, and the yeas and nays called with the following result: Yeas 143, nays 55.

M. J. Sleppy and Nathan H. Walker were elected to Local Deacons orders.

David D. Starr and N. Horn, Local Deacons, were elected to Elders orders.

The question, "Where shall the next Conference be held?" was taken up, and Cambridge, McConnellsville, Kramer Chapel, Steubenville, Salem, Christ Church, Pittsburgh, were nominated.

Kramer Chapel, Steubenville, was selected as the seat of the next Conference session.

Rev. M. Kerr, of the Presbyterian Church, was introduced.

Bishop Janes was appointed for the special memorial services in connection with the funeral services of Bishop Thomson having arrived, the Conference adjourned its business, and the memorial services completed the session.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Conference entered upon memorial services, conducted by Rev. A. J. Endsley, in the case of Bishop Tomson.

Bishop Janes was introduced, and drew a touching life-sketch of his colleague in the Episcopacy. He had hit a shining mark. Bishop Thomson had eminent endowments. His body was frail, but his mind was imperial. He was distinguished by broad and comprehensive thought. As an educator he had done much to give the Methodist Church the advanced position it now occupies on education. In the Episcopal Cabinet he was always held as a safe and able counsellor, excellent in judgment, far-reaching in his thoughts, and rapid in his mental processes. As a controversialist Bishop Thomson was studiously respectful towards his opponents; and as a writer he had written no line that dying he would wish to blot. The Bishop closed by reading extracts from a letter received from Dr. Logan, of Wheeling. The congregation then united in singing the hymn beginning,

"I would not live always."

Dr. Cass was the next speaker. He and Bishop Thomson had grown up together in Wooster, Ohio, the Bishop, however, being his senior by several years. He had heard the first sermon preached in that town by the Bishop, and remembered the text and much of the discourse.

The congregation then sung two verses of the hymn called "The Home of the Lord."

Rev. T. M. Hudson thought it was not a time for words, but for tears. A great and a good man had fallen. But dying he did in faith as well as his dark side. It is the hand of a kind Father that takes our friends from us.

Dr. I. C. Pershing regarded Bishop Thomson as belonging to the whole Church. His eminent endowments made him the common property of Methodism. These were great and conspicuous. His office as a Bishop also made him belong to the whole Church. Who can estimate the influence and trace the far-reaching effects of such a grand life as Bishop Thomson had lived? He lives anew in the students he has educated, and will live along the lines of their influence forever. His beautiful words, thoughts and deeds can never die. And these will wear on this side a bright crown in the limitless ages of the future.

Dr. W. L. Harris, who had reached the seat of Conference that morning, was called out and delivered an address.

SUNDAY EXERCISES.

Services were conducted in the M. E. Church, Sunday morning, by Bishop Janes, at the close of which the class of Deacons were ordained.

In the afternoon services were conducted at the same place by Rev. Westley Kennedy, of Philadelphia, and at the close of his sermon the Elders were ordained.

The several pulpits in the town were filled yesterday by members of the Conference.

Nothing definite is yet known relative to the appointments, but we expect to be able to give a full list of them to-morrow.

Extract from a Sermon Preached in St. James Church, Pittsburgh, on the Lord's Day Evening, March 27th, and Partly Addressed to all the Reformed Churches.

BY REV. DR. PAGE, OF ALLEGHENY CITY.

"Deoeo occurramus omnes in unitatem fidei et agnitionis filiu Dei, in virum perfectum, in mensuram otatis plenitudinis Christi."—Vulgate Latina.

The appropriation by the Church of a portion of the year to special exercises of introversion and devotion, if it be not positively enjoined in Holy Scripture, is yet certainly germane to its spirit and conducive to its legitimate and proper uses, and those churchmen who have in this respect "kept holy feast" firmly upon the platform of a sacred regard to the Church's injunctions, and of veneration for her authority, may be appealed to in the language of their suffering and loving Saviour, What! *could ye not watch with me one hour?* The Apostle says, as I well know, "*Ye observe days and months and times and years*," but he is speaking here of Jewish festivals and fasts, and with the Galatians, not standing fast in the liberty of "*the royal law*," still clung to as in part the ground of their justification by faith and not of those wholesome appointments which the Christian Church has inst

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 55½f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 113⅝@113¾.

THE Governor has nominated HEISTER CLYMER of Berks, for one of the vacancies in the Board of Public Charities.

AN unusually large reduction of the public debt is expected for this month. Receipts have been full and expenses small.

THE New York *Tribune* opposes any reduction in the duties on sugar, tea and coffee, because "we cannot spare the revenue." How, then, about the income tax?

THE funeral ceremonies were performed, over the remains of Bishop THOMSON, at Delaware, Ohio, on Saturday. The services were conducted by Bishops Morris and Janes.

A RECENT change in the mail service between this city and Cincinnati, over the PanHandle route, has materially improved the public facilities. Both way and through mails now go through in about twelve hours.

MAINE has by law directed the payment of her old debts in hard money. The way that the finance of Pennsylvania are going to "the demnition bowwows," it will be surprising if before long, she will be able to pay her debts in half-price rags!

AMONG the new bills presented to the Legislature we find one "to incorporate the Montour Railroad Company," which is "recommended to be negatived." The apparent object of this Company is to build a railway from the mouth of Montour's Run to the Pan Handle Road at Noblestown.

WE HAVE the prospectus of the Chicago *Bureau*, under the new corporate organization of its proprietors. Among the latter we find the names of well known citizens of Pittsburgh, the Vice President being Mr. THOMAS M. JONES, and two of the Directors are MESSRS. DAVID MC CANDLESS and DOMINICK IRMSEN. The *Bureau* advocates American interests in general, and the doctrine of protection for home industry in particular. Conducted with marked ability, it is cheap at its subscription price, and should have hundreds of readers in this city.

THE State Senate has postponed the resolution to commit General Irwin for contempt indefinitely. This is an insult to the people, and if General Irwin properly understood the matter, he would know that it is an insult to himself. We repeat that General Irwin cannot honorably take his office as State Treasurer unless he consents to answer the fair questions which the Committee of the Senate has asked in regard to his previous administration of the money of the Commonwealth.—*Phila. Post.*

It is understood that the Treasurer-elect pockets all such insults, and that he "takes" the office, no matter how. The *Post* may as well save its powder!

THE people of Tennessee, having made their own bed, will lay on it until they tire of it. There will be no Federal intervention in their affairs until it shall be demanded under the constitutional right. So long as the Legislature can be convened, no application from the Governor for Federal aid can be granted unless it be approved by that body. Governor SENTER must convoke his Legislature; if they unite in his call upon the President, it will be heeded, and not otherwise. Of course, then, the Tennessee question must work itself out, and, as we hope, to the ultimate satisfaction of all Governor SENTER's constituents.

WE understand that an ordinance will be before Councils to day, granting the right of way to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company, to extend its track from its present terminus near Fifth avenue, via Seventh avenue and Grant street to the corner of Grant and Liberty streets. We are only amazed that the management of this company has postponed the matter so long. In our judgment there is scarcely another link for passenger railroad travel in this city so much needed for the accommodation of the public, running as it will, so near to the Union depot and the centre of the city.

It is to be hoped that Councils will pass the ordinance without hesitation or delay, and thus put itself in harmony with the great mass of the people, who have been waiting for, and wondering why the track of the Birmingham cars was not extended to the Union depot?

SHERIDAN AND THE PIEGANS.

The Lancaster (N. H.) *Republican* of the 22d instant prints a private letter from Surgeon Francis L. Tower, United States army, to his father, giving an account of the action, in which he absolutely contradicts the reports relative to the massacre of women and children. We quote from the letter:

"I observe that the eastern papers are constantly commenting on the killing in cold blood of the women and children. They ought not to assume such inhuman barbarity has been perpetrated, as nothing of the kind was done. The most of the women were out of the camp in the brush, or woods cooking breakfast at the time the attack was made; none of these were injured, nor were any women and children designedly killed, so far as I can learn. Efforts were made to save as many of them as possible."

SOME OF THE RESPONSIBILITY.

A Washington telegram says:

The Navy Department has expressed its desire to Rear Admiral Rowan, commanding the Asiatic fleet, of aiding as far as possible in restoring to their relatives the bodies of the officers who perished by the sinking of the Oneida.

The American people will not fail to "express its desire to Rear Admiral Rowan, commanding the Asiatic fleet," for a clear and satisfactory explanation of the dying words of Captain Williams, that he "*had asked for more small boats, but in vain, and was sent to sea without them.*" If these words were false, Captain Williams perished with a lie on his lips; if they were true, a fearful responsibility rests upon that superior authority to which he had vainly appealed! To whom did he appeal? Why was his request refused? Rear Admiral Rowan is the man to whom the country looks for an explanation of an act which consigned, in its results, one hundred and fifteen brave officers and men to a tomb in the ocean. If he cannot explain it, to the satisfaction of his countrymen and of the world, it would be better for "Rear Admiral Rowan" that he had never been born. The same yard should be adorned with the pendant figures of Eyre at one end, and of the "superior officer" who sent the Oneida to sea, half equipped for a voyage round the world, at the other.

The sea has not yet given up the corpse of the brave Williams, but his dying words of reproach are ringing all over the world. Does Congress hear them?

THE STRATEGY OF PUBLIC ROBBERY.

Our city press, of Saturday morning, printing as usual one uniform report of the legislative proceedings of the day before, represented the entire session of the Senate as having been devoted to two apparently trivial matters. The first was a discussion of the fact that the railway-sinking fund-grab law had not been transmitted to the Governor for his consideration. This delay was "explained" by the Clerk as due to certain little informalities in the transcription. A Senator then gave notice that if it was not sent to the Governor without further delay, he would demand special action from the Senate upon the omission. The other apparently small matter, about which the whole Senate got by the ears, was whether there should or should not be a night session, this (Monday) evening, which had been previously ordered, but which it was now proposed to reconsider.

Certainly, the public must have read the report of that long and excited wrangle, with a feeling of surprise that the Pennsylvania Senate could have quarreled, about two such trifles, all one long day. Well, it *would* surprise honest people, if they knew nothing of the matters which *did* lay under that apparent "much ado about nothing." We shall now have the pleasure of enlightening the public on these points.

The clumsy "explanation" offered by the Senate clerk, for the delay in sending that bill to the Governor, was all bosh. *This delay had been contrived for the express purpose of ensuring the final execution of the law, as it will be signed by the Governor when the right time comes, and not before.*

The bill *was* sent to Governor GEARY, and *was* returned by him. According to our advices, the true explanation of the return was, not that the bill wanted any corrections, but that it might be *purposely delayed* in reaching his hands, until too late to leave ten clear days before the close of the session, on the 7th of April.

All bills in the Governor's hands must be either signed, or returned with his veto to the Legislature *if in session*, within ten days. But he may retain all bills received by him if *less* than ten days before the close of the session, and sign them at his leisure any time during the recess—in the spring, summer or autumn. It is upon this privilege to the Executive, of taking his own time with such bills as do not reach him outside of the ten days, that the present little game of strategy has been contrived. The partners in the arrangement are understood to be the *Governor*, the *Railroad lobby*, and the *Treasurer elect*—supported by their legislative adherents.

Observe! The bill is not a law until signed by the Governor, Until then, its execution cannot be enjoined by the Supreme Court. If signed now, an injunction could and would be at once sued out—and the ring *dare not trust* themselves to that tribunal. Nor would Treasurer Mackey show any unseemly haste in making the exchange of bonds, even if the ring were ready. But the latter want time to organize the swindle, prepare their new bonds, &c., and therefore they insist upon a delay and to be protected from all risks—and get it.

It is to shut out this intervention of the Court, for the protection of the sinking fund from a great robbery, that this bill, thus delayed in its regular course to the Governor's hands, *is not to be signed until all the parties are ready for the grand final stroke*—the actual exchange of securities, *which is to be made the very hour that Governor Geary shall sign the bill*—and then the Supreme Court and the people may whistle. Neat little game, isn't it?

Again, this piece of strategy would have been spoiled by holding the session of the Senate, in which the bill originated, this evening, as had been agreed upon. By a standing order, the Senate has been regularly adjourned over from Friday evening to Tuesday morning every two weeks. It was upon the efforts of a few faithful Senators like White and Brooke, to preserve the existing order for a session this evening, and to defeat the push made by the ring for the reconsideration and repeal of that order, that the exciting scenes of Friday took place. Since that day, the bill has gone to the Governor; it is with him now. The 7th of April has been fixed for the adjournment. His ten days would count from to-day, the 28th, if the Senate sat to-day, and he would thus be obliged to sign or veto the bill before the close of the session. But since the Senate is not permitted to sit until to-morrow, the end of the ten days falls outside of the final adjournment, and so *the Governor can keep the bill in his pocket*, until everything shall be fixed up according to the programme.

Here we have the true reason why the bill was sent back from the Executive hands, the other day, and why the efforts of a few honest Senators, to expose and arrest this scandalous trickery, were met by the ring with such a storm of violent abuse. They carried their point, and now, between Gov. Geary and the new Treasurer Irwin, the Sinking fund robbers will do what they please with their pliable tools, and it will be not even possible to invoke the interference of the Court, even if we had—*what we have not*,—any public officer who would take the responsibility of proceeding in behalf of the people.

We have responsible authority for all these statements.

So we go!

GAG-LAW IN THE SENATE.

We copy, from the *Topic*, a report of the turbulent scene in the State Senate, when the Ring succeeded in reconsidering and defeating the resolution for a session this evening. Our readers must admire the courage and conduct of Senators White, Rutan, Brooke and Mumma. And they will equally note the statement with which Mr. Rutan pointedly arraigned the fairness of the Speaker's rulings. The report says:

Mr. Beck moved that the motion of Mr. White, adopted early in the morning, providing for an evening session on Monday, be reconsidered, and he immediately called the previous question on his motion, which was seconded and carried, as follows:

Messrs. Beck, Billingfelt, Brodhead, Bucksalew, Connell, Davis, Duncan, Findlay, Graham, Howard, Kerr, Lowry—yeas 12.

Messrs McIntire, Miller, Mumma, Nagle, Olmsted, Osterhout, Purman, Turner, Wallace, White, Stinson, *Speaker*—nays 11.

Mr. White said he believed the purpose was to gag this Senate and to delay this bill, and he wanted the country to take notice that such proceedings should not be tolerated in a legislative body of free people.

There were more calls to order.

The Speaker then called Mr. White to order, and said that if the decision of the Chair, which was that there was nothing now before the Senate except the previous question called and sustained, the remedy was to appeal.

The excitement at this point was intense. Nearly all the Senators were on their feet. Mr. White, who had held the floor during all the calls for the previous question, still maintained his position. The Speaker was somewhat flushed and excited himself, vainly endeavoring to preserve order. He rapped repeatedly on the desk with his gavel, but failed to bring Senators to their seats.

Mr. White reiterated that he would be heard on this question. He claimed that his appeal was properly seconded and before the Senate [a number of gentlemen being on the floor at the time.]

The Speaker—The Senator from Indiana must take his seat!

Mr. White—I will abide by the rules of this Senate, Mr. Speaker, but I insist upon my right to inform the whole country that this proceeding is for the purpose of forcing through a most iniquitous measure—a measure that will take from the Treasury nine millions of bonds. He would insist, however upon a call of the yeas and nays.

Mr. White, when his name was called, said: Mr. Speaker, believing that this resolution to reconsider has been introduced here for an improper purpose, and believing that the gaglaw has been applied in this Senate for an improper purpose, I vote no; and I now call for the orders of the day, the hour of twelve o'clock having arrived.

Mr. Brooke, when his name was called, said that he believed the Speaker made a great mistake and violated the rule of honor, as well as of the Senate, when he refused to entertain the appeal of the Senator from Indiana.

The Speaker—The Senator is called upon to vote.

Mr. Brooke refused to vote.

Mr. Bucksalew, when his name was called, said he had never in his life voted for the previous question, and under the circumstances, he should vote *no*.

Mr. Mumma, when his name was called, said he was in somewhat the same situation as the Senator from Columbia. He agreed there were times when the previous question might, with propriety, be called, but he was not able to see the reason for it now, and accordingly he voted *no*.

Mr. Rutan, when his name was called, said that when he sought to make a motion this morning, the Speaker ruled that the Senator had to submit to his orders on him. Now it was different. For this reason he declined to answer to his name.

Mr. White said: Believing this to be the most tyrannical proceeding I have ever witnessed in Pennsylvania on the part of the majority, to retain in the hands of the Senate a bill largely concerning the people, I vote *no*.

The question now being on the resolution to hold a night session on Monday, it was defeated—yeas 11, nays 13, as follows:

Yeas—Messes. Allen, Billingfelt, Bucksalew, Graham, Howard, Kerr, Osterhout, Turner, Warfel, White and Stinson, *Speaker*—11.

Nays—Messrs. Beck, Brodhead, Connell, Duncan, Findlay, Henszey, Lowry, McIntire, Miller, Nagle, Olmsted, Purman and Wallace—13.

[It appears from this report: 1st. That a Monday evening session had been ordered. 2d. That the ring discovered that their plans would be defeated by holding that session. 3d. That they then moved to reconsider the order, and carried that motion, aided by the votes of the two Allegheny Senators, Lowry, Kerr and Billingfelt, and all the rest Democrats but one. 4th. That on the final question, as thus reconsidered, whether a Monday session should or should not be held, the Allegheny Senators voted *for* it—but the mischief had been done, and could not then be repaired. According to this, the record presents a remarkable story.—GAZ.]

DEMOCRACY IN CONNECTICUT.

It is stated that the Democratic candidate for Governor in the "wooden nutmeg" State, has taken the "new departure," and is now running upon the Universal Suffrage platform. It is also understood that he is in training as a Presidential candidate on the same basis. A dispatch says:

"Mr. English has made the following exposition of his views on the Fifteenth Amendment: He considered that a settled matter. The amendment was ratified and made a part of the fundamental law of the land, and no amount of opposition was going to affect its practical operation. For himself, when in Congress, in 1863, he voted for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and for that as a result. He cast that vote with a clear perception that the removal of slavery from the District was but the first step to its complete abolition throughout the country, and that the emancipation of the slave race would naturally result in their enfranchisement.

"He thought that Democrats everywhere should accept this result and profit by it. They had more to gain from the enfranchisement of the negro than the Republicans. The Republican is an aristocrat, and the negro knows it. He has no sincere friendship for the African, only as he can use him. On the contrary, the Democratic party is composed of the workingmen of the country. The negro is thrown into close relations with that class. We see the white Democrat and the negro working together in perfect harmony in the holds of our ships, along our wharves, in our streets, on our farms—everywhere where labor is employed.

"The negro naturally has more confidence in this white man that manifests his friendship for him by working with him and is influenced by him. He has sufficient sense also to see that his interests are identical with those of the white laborer. Thus his vote will be cast with the laboring man's party, which is the Democratic party. The Democrats will therefore gain this element by its enfranchisement. Half the Democrats, however, would vote the Democratic ticket. Half the old colored residents of Connecticut would to day vote the Democratic ticket if they were permitted to vote, and a larger majority of them would become Democrats so soon as they comprehended the responsibilities of the new relation and began to vote on principle rather than impulse."

A HARRISBURG letter says:

Speaking of Bergner recalls the defunct *Record*. What a blessing was its demise to some of our illustrious Representatives! How delightful, especially to Philadelphians, is the absence of any official report of their sayings and doings—for the "independent press" handles them most tenderly, as the legislative reporters have shared the common taint of Harrisburg corruption, and can be made to be blind as occasion requires, by those who know the ropes as aforesaid. The old *Record*, fraud as it was, doubtedly was, still kept some sort of check upon the open, shameless scoundrelism which now frequently appears; and while its resurrection is not desirable, some record is proper and necessary. The people have a right to know what their servants do, and also what they say—so that members may not argue on one side of a question because it pays, and vote on the other when the yeas and nays are called, to hoodwink their constituents. Of course the "economists" and the rogues will coalesce in opposition to anything in the shape of a record, and it is not likely there will be one soon again; but there ought to be, nevertheless.

To silence all criticism about the propriety of the President consulting Senators personally upon executive business at the Senate, it is only necessary to invite the attention of Senators to their own rules. Here is part of the thirty seventh rule of the Senate, in force since 1789:

"When the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate Chamber, for the consideration of executive business, the presiding officer of the Senate shall have a chair on the floor, be considered as the head of the Senate, and his chair shall be assigned to the President of the United States."

This certainly contemplates that the President shall consult with the Senate personally on executive business, as Gen. Washington did.

THE coin condition of the Treasury is now quite large, the total amount being nearly $105,000,000; over $40,000,000, however, are represented by coin certificates. The currency balance is quite low, being less than $5,000,000. From the latter fact there does not seem to be any doubt but that the Secretary will increase his currency balance by continuing the sales of gold during April, and possibly by increasing the gold sales, though a rebate of the May interest on the five-twenties, which amounts to $25,600,000, may avoid the necessity of increasing the gold sales. It is estimated that the coin balance on May 1st will be $118,000,000.

GEN. JOE JOHNSTON has gone into the real estate business in Texas.

The Plundered Sinking Fund.

The Lawrence *Journal* says: The advocates of this omnibus bill appear to have a worthy object in view, viz: to develop the mineral resources of the State, and some of them claim that the plan proposed in this bill "has become the settled policy of the Commonwealth." This may be the *policy* of the Legislature but we shall be disappointed if the courts sustain it, and feel quite sure that if such a policy be submitted to a vote of the people that it would receive a most emphatic repudiation.

The Beaver *Radical* says: The road is built for the Pennsylvania Central, and that road simply guarantees the completion of the road within three years, and the payment of the interest until the road is completed. Those who opposed the passage of the bill proposed to withdraw their opposition if the Pennsylvania Central would simply guarantee the payment of the mortgage. This was absolutely refused, and the State has no security beyond the mortgage. It is doubtful if one million of dollars is ever realized to the State from that investment. Lobby rows the Erie road. Wallace was deeply interested in the Clearfield road, and Monongahela Valley was included to secure the votes of Western members. It is the most gigantic swindle ever perpetrated in this State. When it was proposed to ask the State for a few millions to aid in the enlargement of the Erie Canal, it was denounced every where as a terrible swindle by the very men and the very editors who endorse the taking of double the amount asked for, to build railroads for the Pennsylvania Central road, a rich corporation able to build their own branches. The act is clearly unconstitutional. The result of this and similar legislation will be that before three years the tax will have to be reimposed upon real estate. The press has been straddled to such an extent by the Central road, that the details and enormity of this legislation are carefully withheld from the public. The canal project is defeated for this winter. The Erie Representatives seem to have compromised for a little railroad belonging to Mr. Lowry, which secures half a million from the sinking fund, the balance of the bonds which were to have opened our "inland sea" are gone to the Jersey Shore and Lycoming Railroad. The only chances for the canal is to capture the bonds of the latter corporation at the next session of the Legislature and take the chance on their value.

The Chester *Republican* says: The greatest outrage perpetrated by our State Legislature for years past, has just been consummated. Thus the hard working tax payers of Pennsylvania are robbed of nine millions and a half for the benefit of corporations, the nature of the franchises of which no one knows—and the trust fund of the State, pledged to the extinguishment of the debt, plundered of nearly three millions of dollar.

The Bradford *Reporter* says: The indecent and unbecoming haste with which the bill was pushed through both Houses is of itself evidence of corruption. From the demonstration in favor of economy and reform, which was made at the beginning of the present session, we had indulged a faint hope that attempts to rob the treasury would not be successful, but we must now confess that our expectations were not well founded.

The Lancaster *Inquirer* says: While the present Legislature of Pennsylvania is by common consent entitled to the bad eminence of making, by its unparalleled infamies, all previous Legislatures of this State respectable, there can be but little doubt that the great railroad swindle, which was rushed through the House with such indecent haste on Friday of last week, will stand pre-eminent in the history of mercenary legislation—an enduring monument to mark the unparalleled rapidity with which our legislative bodies are reaching the "lowest deep" of shameless corruption. The very fact that the originators of this gigantic scheme for plundering the people of the State, asked for these bonds, instead of depending on the construction of the roads as a business transaction, invests it with an aspect of villainy. The truth of the matter is, that after these bonds are exchanged, the *cash value* of the Sinking Fund will be decreased by *at least* one half.

The Lancaster *Examiner* says: A swindle, which by its magnitude reduces to insignificance all previous swindles, a robbery on such a scale as almost to empty the sinking fund, and to leave the State of Pennsylvania as destitute of money as it must be hereafter of credit, has just been perpetrated on the people of this Commonwealth. For months past the rumors of an intended scheme of villainy directed against the sinking fund, have reached the public ears; but the project was so immense, the villainy it covered was so incapable of disguise or excuse, and the sinking fund was so protected, both by constitutional provision and by the jealous watchfulness of the people of Pennsylvania, that the public paid little regard to these rumors, believing that the very atrocity of the scheme made its accomplishment impossible. The people of Pennsylvania, and every creditor of Pennsylvania, and every man in the world who sees these proceedings is at once satisfied that from the highest to the cheapest scoundrel who voted to suspend the rules, in order to put it on its passage, every one has his price in his pocket, and has made up his mind to face public odium and contempt of every honest man for his share in the proceeds of the guilty job. The amount taken is overwhelming in magnitude; the fund which is robbed is specially protected by public opinion and constitutional guards, the Legislature, which has turned traitor, is one which was chosen particularly to prevent thieving.

The Securities of the National Banks.

A committee, under the direction of Hon. John Allison, Register of the Treasury, has been engaged for some weeks past examining the securities of National Banks in the custody of Treasurer Spinner, and verifying and comparing the books of the Treasurer and Comptroller with the securities on deposit. This is the first thorough examination and comparison which has been made of the accounts, as kept by the two officers, and the committee, who have just completed the tedious and difficult task, have reported that the books of both officers and the securities on deposit agree in every particular, and that the present system of checks and balances is excellent.

The result of this examination is very satisfactory to both offices, and highly creditable to the Department.

It appears from the report that there are deposited with the Treasurer to secure the circulation of 1664 banks six per cent. coin bonds, $229,955,450; five per cent. coin bonds, $94,468,900; six per cent. currency bonds, $17,900,000. Total, $342,384,350. To secure the Government deposits in 177 banks, designated as depositories, there are deposited with the Treasurer bonds amounting to $17,638,500.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says: It has already been stated that the State of Massachusetts, in the payment of principal and interest of its debt proper, maturing within the present year, will conform to the decision of the Court, and pay in coin. Several of the companies in New England have given notice that their maturing debt will be met in like payments. One company in this city that had previously decided to disregard the decision, has since changed its determination, and now pays in full in gold. And we have the announcement that the Chancellor of New Jersey, one of the ablest lawyers in the country, decided, on Saturday last, at Trenton, that both the principal and interest due on a mortgage made and dated prior to February 25, 1862, the date of the Legal Tender act, must be paid in lawful gold and silver coin, if required by the mortgagee, and the decree was made accordingly. All these movements are confirmatory of the position that the decision of the Court is sound, and will be conformed to willingly or by enforcement of the law.

THE Postmaster General has made the following Pennsylvania postal changes: Shaver's Creek, Huntingdon county—James C. Walker, vice, Wm. Moore, resigned. Centre Road Station, Crawford county—Joseph A. Crocket, vice Wm. McMullin, resigned. Dranesburg, Allegheny county—S. S. Crump, vice J. S. Crump, resigned. Wiery, Greene county—David Lucas, vice W. K. Maple, resigned.

CARBOLIC SOAP AND CARBOLIC SALVE.

ALEXANDRE KID GLOVE CLEANER,
ENGLISH HAIR, TOOTH & NAIL BRUSHES.
Imported Drugs and Chemicals, Squire's Preparations; also Imported Perfumes of every kind sold at the very lowest prices, at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)
Where you will find White Castile Soap, Mottled Castile Soap, sold by the case or a single bar.

The "Bessemer Steel" Patents.

The approaching expiration of the "Bessemer Steel" patents has been exciting considerable interest. There is a considerable difference of opinion, however, as to these patents. One letter states that Robert Mushet (one of the patentees) "holds no title under our patent laws." This, we conceive, to be a mistake. From another letter we extract the following, which presents views quite different from those held in Washington:

"In his notice of the Bessemer Patent for making steel, one of your correspondents states that a uniform and reliable product cannot be obtained without the use of an alloy containing iron, manganese and carbon, which was patented by Robert Mushet, an Englishman. Mushet's patent, it is asserted, will not expire for a year, being dated May 30, 1857. In point of fact, however, Mushet's patent will expire and his invention become public property in this country on the 22d day of September next. Mushet's invention was originally patented in England, September 22d, 1856, and repatented in the United States, May 26th, 1857. An American patent for an invention, previously patented in a foreign country, is limited to the term of fourteen years from the date of publication of the foreign letters patent. As every manufacturer and consumer of steel in this country is interested in the free use of Mushet's invention, it is important that they should not be misled into the payment of royalties and license fees on an extinct patent."

The Price of Horses.

A notice in the *Turf, Field and Farm* gives some curious data about the prices celebrated of horses, from which it would appear that good horse flesh has always been dear. At Newmarket, in 1805, a bay colt, by Pipato, sold for $75,000. In the same year a two year old colt by Benningborough, a two year old colt by Volunteer, and a two year filly by Sir Peter, were sold for $75,000. For the celebrated horse Shark $50,000 was refused, and O'Kelley declined to accept an offer of $100,000 for his stallion Eclipse. Tradition says that the Duke of Devonshire refused for Flying Childers the weight of the horse in gold. A few years ago the great sire Stockwell could not be bought for $100,000, and when Gladiateur was carrying everything before him on the English turf, the Count de La Grange would not have parted with him for $150,000. Nearly $15,000 were paid for Lexington, and his son, Kentucky, was sold for $10,000. Lexington refused $50,000 for Asleroid, Kentucky's half brother, and Norfolk, another half brother, was valued at $40,000.

DEATH FROM A RUPTURE.

The danger from rupture is ten times greater than is generally believed, and whilst we have no desire to excite inordinate fear, we would at the same time invite the attention of the afflicted to an appropriate remedy, and that remedy consists in a properly adjusted and suitable Truss, the cost of which is very little more than of even an ordinary instrument. In matters appertaining to health, and even life itself, no one can be too careful. We have often known a badly fitting truss to allow a rupture to become unmanageable and beyond the control of the person so afflicted, which need never have been the case if a truss had been fitted by one skilled in the art of applying them.

How often have we seen persons for years afflicted with a Rupture or Hernia, or both, and do not know what ailed them, and have allowed it to continue without knowing to whom to apply for relief. No one would indulge in such carelessness with regard to any other of the frailties or difficulties of life, and if they were aware of the imminent danger attendant upon hernia would not in that.

There are, besides, so many other conditions of an abnormal kind that simulate hernia, that it would also be best for those afflicted to apply to the most competent and approved sources. They often do this, and the public are fast finding out that the best appliance is in the end the cheap st, not only in regard to hernia, but also in other matters where so important a matter as health is concerned.

A good truss surgeon in a community where a displacement like that of rupture exists to such fearful extent as it does now, ought to be properly appreciated and encouraged. We have frequently seen as many as a dozen trusses applied for the retention of hernia where no hernia existed, and neglected when one ought to have been applied. Is it any wonder then, that we invite the attention of those afflicted in that way to our superior facilities and appliances for the relief and cure of so common and dangerous an ailment?

Trusses and appliances for every displacement, by skilful competent and experienced persons only apply them, at Dr. Keyser's Great Medicine Store and Medical Office, No. 167 Liberty street. Dr. Keyser's office hours from 9 A. M. until 12 M., and from 3 until 6, and 7 until 9 at night for the treatment of all chronic diseases.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIVER.

The liver has a very important part to perform in the animal economy. Its fine tion is two fold. The fluid which it secretes tempers the blood and regulates the bowels, and upon the quantity and quality of the secretion depends, in a great degree, the adaptation of the blood to the requirements of the system and the due removal of the refuse matter which remains in the intestines after the work of digestion has been accomplished.

One of the principal uses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to tone and control this somewhat unruly organ. The anti-bilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary to its virtues as a stomachic. Its operation upon the liver is not violent like that of mercury, but gradual and gentle. Instead of creating a sudden tumult in the whole system, it regulates its action by degrees. Hence, it is a *safe* remedy for bilious disorders, while mercury, being a tremendous excitant, is not. The more naturally and quietly a diseased organ can be restored to its normal condition the better, and it is the peculiar property of this harmless vegetable alterative to reinforce and regulate without exciting or convulsing.

The success with which it has attended its use as a remedy for affections of the liver is proverbial. Persons of a bilious habit who take it habitually are a protection against the attacks to which they are constitutionally liable, pronounce it the best liver tonic in existence. The symptoms of an approaching fit of biliousness can hardly be mistaken. A pain in the right side under the shoulder blades, a saffron tinge in the whites of the eyes, sick headache, a feeling of drowsiness, low spirits, loss of appetite, a coated tongue and general debility are among the usual indications of a bilious attack. Whenever any of these symptoms appear the bitters should be resorted to in order to ward off more serious consequences.

NOTICES.

ALLEGHENY SAVINGS BANK,
ALLEGHENY CITY, March 24, 1870.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 43 Ohio street, on TUESDAY, APRIL 5th, between the hours of 9 and 5 P. M.

JAS. H. RIDDLE,
3-22 Cashier.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO ANTHRACITE COAL AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 2001 WEST FOURTH ST., Cincinnati, O., on MONDAY, April 4th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

mh28:w2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAVING, &c.

McNAUGHER & CO.,

No. 271 Sandusky St., Allegheny

CONTRACTORS FOR

Stone and Brick Paving.

Curb Stone furnished and set. Grading and Cellar Digging. All orders promptly attended to. Office hours from 12 M. to 2 P. M. Postoffice address, Allegheny city, Pa. mh28:w6wpm

JOHN T. GRAY,

House and Sign Painter,

GRAINER AND GLAZIER,

No. 54 Ninth Street,

ja29:w27 (Late Hand street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

SALVADOR SLOCUM,

TAVERN,

9th Ward, Pittsburgh.

The License Board will hear the above applications on the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

mh26:w2 JOS. BROWNE, Clerk.

JAMES GETTY, Jr.,

OTHER GOODS,

5th Ward, Allegheny.

The License Board will hear the above application on the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

mh26:w3 JOS. BROWNE, Clerk.

REMOVAL.—FREDERICK SCHROEDER, Merchant Tailor and Dealer in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods; also Gentlemen and Boys' Clothing on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, has removed from his late stand, No. 92 Fourth avenue, to No. 51 Wood STREET, corner of Third avenue.

mh26:w70

FOR SALE.—Dried Peaches, Dried Cherries, York State Goshen Cheese, Green Apples, Canned Tomatoes, Canned Peaches, Buckwheat Flour, Cornmeal, Apple Butter, Lard, Tallow, Early Rose Potatoes &c., by BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN,
mh25 299 Liberty street.

50 BBLS CHOICE DRIED APPLES, 50 Bbls. Green Peas in store and for sale by BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN,
mh25 299 Liberty st.

100 BAGS PRIME CLOVER SEED in store and for sale by BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN,
mh25 No. 299 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS arriving daily and for sale by BAUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN,
mh25 299 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE granting certain privileges to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that the consent of said Councils is hereby given to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company to use and occupy for the purposes of their railway the following streets of the city of Pittsburgh as specified in section 1st of an act approved the 16th day of April A. D. 1864, supplementary to an act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company, approved the 30th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the said company is hereby authorized to enter upon and lay down rails for a double track through the same, as follows, viz.: Commencing at the present terminus of their track on Smithfield street, near Fifth avenue; thence along Smithfield street to Seventh avenue, and along Seventh avenue to Grant street, along Grant street to corner of Washington street and subject to all the conditions, restrictions and limitations contained in said act of incorporation, and subject also to all the terms, conditions, restrictions and limitations contained in an ordinance of August 29th, A. D. 1859, authorizing the said Railway Company to occupy and travel on the said Fifth street. Provided, however, that said company commence work within three months from the passage of this ordinance, and finish the same within six months thereafter.

In S. C. read twice and ordered to be published once in the papers authorized to do the city printing.

mh28

AN ORDINANCE granting to the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Spring Garden Passenger Railway Company the right to lay tracks upon certain streets in the City of Pittsburgh.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the consent of said Councils is hereby given to the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Spring Garden Passenger Railway Company to enter upon, lay out and construct a railway with double track and the necessary switch stand turnouts in and along Ninth street in said city of Pittsburgh, from Liberty street to the bridge known as the Ninth street bridge subject to the conditions and limitations of the Act of Assembly incorporating said Company, approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1856 and subject also to the following conditions, as follows:

1st. The said company shall use in the construction of said railway rails of a pattern to be approved by the City Engineer of the City of Pittsburgh, and shall lay the same down in the places and manner designated by him, and pay to said Engineer, for the use of the city, a reasonable compensation for his services in connection therewith.

2d. The said Company shall, at their own expense, procure and put down at all gutters crossed by said railway, iron culverts of a pattern to be approved by said City Engineer, which culverts shall be laid under the directions of said City Engineer before the rails are laid.

3d. All repairs which may be necessary upon said streets, shall be done under the directions and subject to the order of the Street Commissioner of the proper district, and the acceptance of this ordinance by said company shall be held to be authority for the Street Commissioner of the district at all times, when he may deem the same necessary, to purchase materials and employ laborers in the name and on behalf of said Company for the repair of said streets, and an order upon the part of said Company to pay the cost and expense thereof.

4th. If the Councils of said city shall at any time hereafter direct a change of the grade of said street, or if it shall become necessary to take up said railway for the purpose of paving or regrading said street, or for the purpose of constructing, or repairing any sewer or culvert therein, or for the purpose of relaying, repairing, or repairing any water pipes therein, the said railway shall be taken up and relaid by said Company at their own expense, and in case of their failure so to do after reasonable notice, the Street Commissioner of the district shall take the same up at the cost of said Company, and it shall be unlawful for said Company to relay the same.

5th. An annual tax of the same assessed upon each car of said Company by the 11th section of the act of Assembly aforesaid, payable to the City of Pittsburgh shall be paid with in one month after said company commence to run cars upon said road, and annually thereafter, to the City Controller a sworn statement of the number of cars used thereon during the preceding year, but no payment shall be required for cars used only in case of accident to those in constant use.

6th. The proportion of tax upon dividends, payable to the City of Pittsburgh, under the provisions of the 11th section of the Act of Assembly aforesaid, in the stock of said Company, after which tax shall be paid thereon as if paid in cash, estimating the stock at its par value.

7th. Any failure upon the part of said company to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, at the option of the Councils of said city, work a revocation of the privileges hereby granted, and the said Councils may direct the removal of said railway as a public nuisance; Provided, That this proviso shall not be construed to prevent the said city from pursuing any other legal remedies against said by law.

SEC. 2. That this ordinance shall not go into effect, nor be published and recorded until said Company shall file with the Controller an agreement, under the seal of said Company, in such form as the City Attorney shall prepare, declaring the privileges hereby granted upon the terms and conditions herein set forth.

Read and referred to railroad Committee, with instructions to amend by reserving to the city the right to grant the use of said road for similar purpose, and publish once in city papers. mh28

BATON ROUGE ARSENAL, LA.,
BATON ROUGE, LA.,

IN COMPLIANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS from the Secretary of War there will be a

PUBLIC AUCTION

HELD AT THIS ARSENAL,

COMMENCING ON THE

25th Day of April, 1870,

and continuing until the following described Ordnance and Ordnance Stores shall be sold:

TO BE DELIVERED AT BATON ROUGE ARSENAL, LOUISIANA.

42 Bronze Cannon, weighing about 18 tons.
297 Cast Iron Cannon, weighing about 600 tons.
29 Steel Cannon, weighing about 4 tons.
400 tons Shot and Shell.
250 tons Wrought Iron.
100 tons of Scrap Iron, (wrought and cast.)
18 Artillery Carriages and their Limbers.
9 Travelling Forges and their Limbers.
5 Battery Wagons and their Limbers.
60 sets Double Harness (artillery).
263 Paulins and Tarpaulins.
150,000 pounds Powder, various kinds.
350 Heavy Saddles.
5,000 Saddle Blankets (red and grey).
309 Watering

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Chas. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd,

John M. Marshall, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jan18-tf

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

myd

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Saturday, March 26, 1870.

It appears that the present season will be an exception to the general activity in the money market, and, instead of great stringency, we have to report an unusual plethora of paper money and a consequent stagnation of business. The uncertainty of the effect of the funding bill, should it pass, keeps everybody close to shore in mercantile transactions, and unless a bill, favorable to the speedy conversion of all our outstanding indebtedness, is passed, we may look for great changes in monetary affairs. The large amount of American securities of all descriptions now held in Europe, has made capitalists there very careful, and some of the less staple, formerly called first class investments, have heavily declined. Fortunately for us money is very abundant all over Europe and rate of interest low; but a false movement by our financial leaders might force back on us a very large amount of securities which we are at present unable to absorb.

The gold market was remarkably steady during the early part of the week, at 112¾, 112⅝, after the small outstanding short interest was covered, the market yielded 113⅝, under its own weight, assisted by rumors of increased sales of gold by the Treasury during April, in anticipation of May interest, and an exaggerated report of large return shipments of specie from England. In fact the large shipments of cotton, and approach of the opening of navigation on the Inland Waters, will supply all the exchange necessary, so there will be little demand for either coin or bankers' bills now. On the other hand, a strong bear party is hanging to for down stocks and compel the cliques to sell out, which might be best promoted by forcing gold to a lower point than yet reached this season.

Government bonds were very dull, and are gradually yielding under lower gold and lower quotations from Europe. It seems speculation in American bonds has reached the climax in Europe, and unless gold approaches close on par no advance can be expected from there.

Stocks were lower on a supposed unfavorable bank statement, but this morning are rather favorable, and under a continuing easy money market, stocks advanced again, and some were up to the full quotation of the day.

In our local money market there is no demand for our local securities, but no inquiry for government bonds. Bank stocks are mostly in request. Prime endorsed paper passes at 7@8 per cent.

Business shows signs of improvement.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 111¾; Silver, 109. Eighty-one's, 115¾. Five Twenties. 1862, 109½; do 1864, 108¾; do 1865, 108¾; do 1865, Consols, 107¼; do 1867, 108; do 1868, 108¼; Ten Forties, 104¾; Adams Express Company 60¾; Merchants Union Express Company, 9; American Express Company, 37½; Western Union Telegraph, 81¼; New York Central, 92½; Reading, 96¼; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 92; Ohio & Mississippi, 28¾, Michigan Southern, 87¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 120; Chicago & North Western, 71½; Chicago & North Western Preferred 82¾; Erie 24¾.

EXCHANGE.	Long.	Short
London, per £	$9.15	$9.18
Paris, per franc	21¼	22½
Berlin, thaler	70	82½
Frankfort, florins	46½	48⅝

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 111¾; United States 5-20s, 1862, 113½; Five-Twenties, 1865, 108¾; do. 1864, 108¾; do. 1865, 108¾; Ten-Forties, 104¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 107¾; do. do. 1867, 108; do. do. 1868, 108¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¾; Central do, do, 90¾; Pacific, 112¾; Lake Superior —.

(BY Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, March 26, 1870.

Money market closed very easy at 4@5 per cent. on call, with exceptions at 3 per cent. Change in bank statement is small and favorable to continued ease in money. Loans, $270,807,708; increase, $804,086; specie, $33,271,252; increase, $256,503; circulation, $33,674,391; decrease, $25,169; deposits, $208,910,723; increase, $93,893; legal tenders, $5,685,063; decrease, $89,357.

Speculative feeling in Wall street closed bearish under renewed reports that the May interest will not be anticipated, and that the Government will increase the sales of gold next month.

The Rock Island Directors declared a semi-annual 3¾ per cent. dividend, payable April 1st. Transfer books close on April 2d.

The cotton movement for the week is important. Receipts to all ports 53,169 bales, raising total to date to 2,747,701, against 1,467,701, and stock, 459,976. Some bankers limit the estimate of the crop to 2,700,000 bales.

A report is circulated that $800,000 specie used between Portland & Rome in London. The current rate of exchange, however, renders it improbable.

Late advices from Washington represent the prospect unfavorable for the adoption of the funding bill. The Secretary of the Treasury is represented as being willing to surrender everything in the bill, except the authorization to issue loans at 6, 4½ and 4 per cent.

Sterling quiet at 8½@8¾.

Gold dull and lower; opened at 111¾ and closed at 111⅝@111¾. Carrying rates 6 per cent. to flat. Clearances $55,436,000. Exports for the week $118,691,000.

Government bonds dull and lower. Coupons '81s, 113¾@113⅝; '62s, 109¾@109⅝; '64s, 108¾@108¾; '65s, 108¾@108⅝; '65s, Consols, 107¼; do 1867, 108; do 1868, 108¼; Ten Forties, 104¾; Adams Express Company 60¾; Merchants Union Express Company, 9; American Express Company, 37½; Western Union Telegraph, 81¼; New York Central, 92½; Reading, 96¼; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 92; Ohio & Mississippi, 28¾, Michigan Southern, 87¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 120; Chicago & North Western, 71½; Chicago & North Western Preferred 82¾; Erie 24¾.

Stocks unsettled, but closed firmer after the bank statement was known. The fight on the Northwestern is kept up with considerable vigor; some considerable deliveries of preferred made to German bankers this week for shipment to Amsterdam. The more active shares are Lake Shore, Rock Island, Northwestern, Pacific Mail and Vanderbilt.

Five thirty prices: Canton, 64¾; Cumberland, 27; Western Union, 81¾; Quicksilver, 35¾; Mariposa, 14¾; do. preferred, 11¾; Hartford and Erie, 3¾; Adams Express, 60¾; Wells, Fargo, 19¼; American, 37¼; United States, 47¾; Pacific Mail, 31¾; New York Central, 92¾; do. scrip, 89¾; Erie, 24¾; do. preferred, 48; Harlem, 142¾; Reading 96¼; Michigan Central, 119¾; Lake Shore, 87¾; Illinois Central, 139; Pittsburgh, 99½; Northwestern, 71; do. preferred, 83; Rock Island, 119; New Jersey Central, 103½; St. Paul, 58¾; do. preferred, 72¾; Wabash, 45; do. preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 92; Terre Haute, 37½; do. preferred, 65; Chicago and Alton, 109; do preferred, 112; Ohio and Mississippi, 28¾; Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus, 74.

Copper stocks at Boston: Copper Falls, 6¼; Hecla, 80. Quincy, 17.

Imports for the week: Dry goods, $2,539,455; general merchandise, $4,-181,605.

Sub-treasury balance: gold, $57,159,-557; currency, $4,432,804; general balance, $82,471,585; cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington, $1,338,000.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 26, 1870.

Trade generally continues sluggish, not what it should be at this season of the year, and we are fearful that the expectations of many of our merchants in regard to a good spring business will not be fully realized. It is early yet, however, and it is possible that business may pick up considerably during April and May, and there is not much doubt but what it would if confidence could only be somewhat restored. If there was not so much fluctuation in values, if people could only satisfy themselves that prices are not likely to go any lower, but on the contrary to take an upward turn, then there would be a brisk demand for almost everything, and trade would improve. The provisions market has stiffened up considerably within the past week, particularly in the west, and the impression is gaining strength that the bottom has been touched, though in this market, as yet, there is no quotable advance. Sugars continue weak and refineds have declined another quarter. New Orleans Molasses scarce and firm. Grain is stronger in feeling but devoid of activity, and the same is true of flour.

APPLES—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales at $2.50@3.50.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 6½@7c.

BEANS—May be quoted at $1.85@2.25, the outside figures for choice navy—but few sales above $2.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Nominal, 2c.

CHEESE—Dull and lower. New York Dairy quoted at 17@17½c; and New York Goshen at 18@19c.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; 23@23½c in jobbing lots, and 25@26c in a retail way.

CRANBERRIES—Market almost bare. Saxton's Bell Barries quoted at $20, while prime eastern cannot be had down here under $23@24.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very sluggish and the market is completely glutted. We continue to quote apples at 6½@7½c. Peaches at 7½@8¼c for quarters; 9@10c for halves, and 18@20c for parod. Blackberries at 12@13c, and pitted cherries at 25@28c.

EGGS—Coming in freely and price same lower—25c seems to be the ruling quotation to day.

FLOUR—Market steady but unchanged. We continue to quote western flour, in store, at $5@5.50 for springs; $5½@6 for XX or family, and $7.50@8 for fancy brands. Rye Flour at $5. The Pittsburgh City Mills report a sale of 1,200 bbls, Eclipse brand, to go east, on private terms.

GROCERIES—Market moderately active, and with the exception of refined Sugars, which have dropped another quarter, there is no change in prices. New Orleans Sugar, 10¾ for fair; 11¾ for prime; and 12@12¼ for choice; crushed, 13¾; "A" Coffee, 13; "B" do, 12¾; Extra C, 12¾. Prime to choice New Orleans molasses, 75@77; Coffee, crushed, 21 cents; golden to prime, 19 @20. Lovering's Syrup, 65; Perfection Drips, 85; Silver Drips, 70.

GRAIN—The offerings continue light and with a fair milling demand the market is firmer, though prices are unchanged; $1,10@1,14 for fair to choice red. Oats firmer in feeling, but there is no advance in prices; we continue to quote at 43, buying, and 45@47, selling. Corn in store and unchanged; sales on wharf at 72@73, in store at 76@78. Rye, we can report sales of several car loads during the week, bought by short sellers, at 84@85. Traders are only offering 80. Barley seems to be stronger and prime spring is higher. Sales are being reported at 85@92. Sale 1 car Chicago barley at 80. There is little or no difference made between spring or fall in barley, and the there seems to be more inquiry for former than the latter.

HAY—Baled hay is being sold on wharf at $16@18.

HIDES—Same.

HOMINY—$5,75@6 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Is firmer in sympathy with the advance in lard, but unchanged. Ex. No. 1, $1.25@1.28, and No. 2, 87.

LIME—Eastern white, $1,75; Cleveland, $2.25.

PROVISIONS—As already intimated, are considerably firmer, though as yet there is no quotable advance in prices. Plain Shoulders, 12; Sugar Cured do, 13; Ribbed Sides, 15¼@15¾; Clear do, 16@ 16¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 17¼@17¾. Lard, 15¾ for Tierces and 15¾ in buckets. Dried Beef, 19.

POTATOES—Sales of prime Peach Blows in store at 45c.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10c.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¼; Oatmeal, $10,50 per bushel, $5,50 per half bbl.

SEEDS—Clover seed is unchanged with a fair demand and regular sales in store at $8.25@8.50, mostly at $8.25. English Clover Seed, $9.50. Timothy seed firm and tending upward, $3.00@ 3,75. Flaxseed, but little offering—nominal at $2,15.

SALT—Unchanged—$1,80@1.85 in car load lots, and the usual advance in store.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 26, 1870.

The oil market has been considerably stronger during the greater part of the week, and compared with last week, prices are higher. The sales were again small, and while there was considerable inquiry for both present and future delivery, sellers were very scarce, refiners generally, refusing to sell at the quotations. To day, however, refined took a turn downward, especially early deliveries, declining nearly a cent, and refined were weaker, and in some instances lower, with no sales whatever.

The freight remains unsettled, and it is not likely that business here will improve much until some arrangement has been perfected which will place this matter at rest. It is probable, however, that the new route to Baltimore, by way of barges to Benwood, and from hence over the Baltimore and Ohio road will be adopted, as it is out of the question for our refiners to ship over the Penn. Central road at present rates, and there is no prospect of this company making a reduction.

Receipts crude this week, 12,073; last week, 8 849; January 1st to date, 187,493; same time last year, 136,6.3. Exports refined this week, 9,145; last week, 8,87. January 1st to date, 99,334; same time last year, 74,07. Sales this week, 11,100 bbls crude; 10,009 bbls refined; last week, 8,009 bbls crude; 6,009 bbls refined.

CRUDE.

Market was firm in the early part of the day, but subsequently grew weaker, in sympathy with refined, though prices, compared with yesterday, are unchanged. Sales of 7 days' runs at 10½ for immediate delivery at 11¼c; and 1,000 bbls, seller 60 days after May 1st, at 12c. Buyer all year nominal at 14¼@ 14½c.

REFINED.

As already intimated, dull and lower, with no sales. March, 25½c against 26½c yesterday: April, 26¾c; May to December, 29c; buyer all year, 31c. Antwerp quoted flat at 56 francs.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R. F A Bates 1?0 640, on account O C & A R R; Fisher 2?0 640, on account same; A B Mills 80, on account W Bentley; Forsyth Bro 160, on account J B Barbour; Spear & Co 40, on account J B Barbour; Sunbeam Oil Works 240, on account T Hackett; Eagle Oil Works 320, on account B S Duncan; Peerless Oil Works 640, on account B S Duncan.

Total . . . . . 3,010 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Sawcutt, Logan, S. & Co., 250 bbls refined to Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

J. M. Ritor, 47 bbls refined to Logan, Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 488 bbls benzine to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total . . . . . 785 bbls ref. oil. SHIPPED EAST BY P. R. R. AND A. V. R. R. OIL CERT.

H. W. C. Tweedie, 201 bbls lubricating oil to Manhattan Oil Co.

SHIPMENTS EAST AT DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil Refining Co., 793 bbls ref. oil to J. S. McHenry, Phila.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The market is rather quiet and buyers of staple goods are offered at extremely low prices. The price of the Pacific Mills percales is reduced by Stewart from 27½ to 23½c, at which price they are having a ready sale. Prints are unsettled, and some cheap lots are still offering at 10@11c, while the best brands are held at 12c and cacheco at 13½c. Brown sheetings in ample supply and depressed, especially fine grades, while heavy brands sell at Merrimac

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Parepa English Opera troupe will hold forth at the Opera House next week.

Smithfield street has been scraped and the accumulation of winter's dirt removed.

Next Friday will be "All Fools' Day," or one upon which there will be a general flitting of housekeepers.

City Councils.—A regular meeting of the Select and Common Council will be held to day, Monday, the 28th inst., at ten o'clock P. M.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul now affords weekly relief to seventy-five destitute persons, most of whom are heads of families.

Dr. Jackson, the veteran soldier and gifted orator, says he is six and sixty years old, but can make a speech as well now as when he was a boy.

Under the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, we hear it stated, many leased property owners will claim their ground rent in specie.

The late lecture season of the Mercantile Library Association was peculiarly successful. The Committee was a strong one, excellently well made up.

Recovering.—Dr. J. L. McClelland who was severely injured on Thursday, by being thrown from his buggy on Fifth avenue, is slowly recovering.

Sloppy.—The streets on the south side of the grade were in an extremely dirty condition on Saturday. In many places the mud was from three to four inches deep, and very "sloppy."

Schneider, formerly a beer dealer in this city, is proprietor of one of the largest lager beer saloons in St. Louis, and has made his popularity and fortune on his trademark "Pittsburgh Lager."

Leg Broken.—August Wetlock a miner employed at a coal pit near the Marine Railway, met with a serious accident Saturday morning. He fell from the coal tipple and broke his right leg.

Surety.—Eliza Williams made information before Alderman John A. Floyd, Saturday, against Eliza McGee and Sally Ann Sterling for surety of the peace. The parties reside in the Third ward, Allegheny.

Argument.—The argument in the injunction case against the First National Bank, relative to removing a partition wall will be heard in the Common Pleas Court before a full bench, at three o'clock to-morrow.

Held for a Hearing.—Peter Denman and Wm. Buchanan, cattle dealers, were arrested yesterday for violating the Sabbath and a city ordinance by driving cattle through the streets of Allegheny. They were held for a hearing.

We Call attention to the card of T. D. Davis, architect, of No. 42 Fifth avenue. Mr. Davis is a fine architect and thoroughly versed in any branch of the business. He is deserving of a liberal patronage from the community.

Cleaning.—The Street Commissioners are making every effort to have the streets cleaned. A number of men were engaged at work on Smithfield street Saturday, and we presume will continue at work until that street is thoroughly cleaned.

A Machinist in the Twelfth ward is said to have invented a flying machine by which he can sustain himself in the air, but his flight is only downwards. He thinks he can overcome the difficulty and navigate in any direction he chooses in midair.

A Bold Thief.—About ten o'clock, Saturday morning some enterprising thief entered the confectionery establishment of Mr. William Straub, on Federal street, Allegheny, while the proprietor was in a back room, and took $65 from the cash drawer.

Assault and Battery.—Albin Schmidt made information before Alderman Taylor Saturday, charging George Fisher with assault and battery, alleging that the accused knocked him down without cause or provocation. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

The meeting of the representatives of the various aquatic organizations of the city was held at Jimmy Hamill's saloon, on Saturday night, for the purpose of forming a regatta association. The small attendance did not justify the transaction of business, so an adjournment followed.

Alarm of Fire.—An alarm of fire was struck in Allegheny yesterday morning from box 42, at the Mayors office which was occasioned by the burning of a chimney in Dr. Herron's house at the corner of North alley and Federal street. The fire department responded but their services were not required.

A first class dry goods establishment from the East is to occupy one of the fine stores in the Mercantile Library building early in the spring. Another is expected to be occupied for trimmings and fancy goods. The two remaining offer a fine opportunity for enterprising merchants in any retail business and will no doubt be soon taken.

Aggravated Assault and Battery.—Christina Hoelsche made information before Alderman Eggers, of Allegheny, Saturday, charging Jacob Seibert with aggravated assault and battery. She alleges that the accused struck her on the head with a brick, inflicting a serious wound. Seibert was arrested and held for a hearing.

An ordinance will to day be introduced into the City Councils providing for the establishment of water closets for the use of the occupants of the market houses. This is a move in the right direction, and should be endorsed by Councils, as the absence of such positively necessary conveniences, has long been a matter of grievous complaint.

Mayor's Court.—The city was unusually quiet Saturday night, the result probably of the dampness of the weather. The lock-up contained but twenty guests, who were required to appear before His Honor yesterday morning. The usual fines were inflicted, but twelve out of the twenty, not having the required amounts, were committed to jail.

Uriing, Follansbee & Co., corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, invite special attention to their large and elegant stock of ready-made clothing which they offer at very reasonable prices. The finest stock of cloths, cassimeres and vestings always on hand for custom work, and neat fits, durable workmanship and fashionable cuts are characteristic features of the house.

Slight Fire.—Between four and five o'clock Friday afternoon a fire occurred at the residence of Mr. Shelby, on the Perrysville Plank Road, about one mile from the Allegheny city line. The house was a two story frame building, and the upper story was considerably damaged before the fire was extinguished. The loss, however, will not exceed five hundred dollars. There was no insurance on the building.

Inundated.—A number of cellars on Sixth avenue and Liberty street, in the vicinity of the Bank of Commerce, were inundated or flooded with water yesterday. A sewer is being constructed to drain the Bank of Commerce building, and the excavation becoming filled with water by the rains, has also flooded the adjoining cellars. Shipton & Wallace's grocery cellar was filled full and they were compelled to remove their goods.

Not the Man.

Friday evening Chief Hague left the city for Wooster, Ohio, to search for Thomas Reardon, the murderer of Mrs. Tobin, who, he was informed by a telegram, had been seen in that locality on Thursday evening. On arriving in Wooster he obtained all the information he could concerning the man supposed to be Reardon and started in pursuit and after a search of about twenty-four hours, succeeded in overtaking the man, but it was not Reardon. The Chief states that nothing definite can be learned of the murderer since he passed through Orville, Ohio.

Y. M. C. A.

Notwithstanding the wet, disgreeable evening, the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association were filled on Saturday evening, on the occasion of their monthly meeting, a large part of the audience being ladies. Almost thirty new members were entered with the Association. The reports of their doings for the past month were very gratifying to all interested in their work. Professor Newell recited several pieces, and the discussion of the question, "How shall we reach the masses?" was participated in ably by a large number of those engaged in the work.

THE COURTS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless

SATURDAY, March 26.—The case of the United States vs. Julius Adler, Louis Rosenberg and Penrose Fletcher, previously reported, is still on trial. The case is exciting considerable interest among distillers and others, and the court room has been crowded since it commenced.

On motion of H. B. Swope, Esq., Col Wetar Barrett, of Clearfield, was admitted and qualified as a member of the bar of this Court.

District Court.—Judge Kirkpatrick.

SATURDAY, March 26.—In the case of Donahue vs. the Pittsburgh and Manchester passenger railway Co., action for damages, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $500.

No further business of general interest was transacted

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

65 Caldwell & Bro. vs. Millingar.
64 Same vs. same.
188 Reinsenhauser vs. Keep, et al.
169 Siedle vs. same.
131 Rector &c. of St. Andrews church vs. Hoag.
153 Krelling, et ux, vs. Becker, et all.
110 Citizens oil refining co. vs. Dilworth, et al.
112 Jacoby, et al, vs. Schoen & Luurent
126 Hartupee & Co.'s use, vs. McDonald
22 Wagner vs. Phillips.
176 Brown's use, vs. Owners steamboat "Reindeer."
108 Owners tug "Grey Fox" vs. Millingar, McClay & Co.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

SATURDAY, March 26.—In the case of Wm. Carr vs. The First National Bank, petition for an injunction to restrain the respondents from removing a partition wall, the Court ordered another hearing before a full bench on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at three o'clock P. M. The matter in question is one of great importance, and the Court desire to have it fully argued so as to be able to settle it finally.

A number of motions were made and arguments heard, some of which, however, were of any special interest.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

12 Henseil vs. Good.
46 Rankin's Exrs. vs. O'Neil.
17 B. & L. Association vs. Stephenson.
39 Shonfer, et al, vs. Hamilton.
52 P. & C. Gas and Coal Co. vs. Bailey.
55 Same vs. Hamilton.
54 Same vs. Henderson.
55 Snodgrass, for use vs. Snodgrass, et al.
56 Thompson vs. Monti, et al.
57 Brunell & Boyd vs. Ewalt.
58 Coursin vs. Hastings, et al.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

SATURDAY, March 26.—Emanuel Matchy, recently convicted of larceny of goods from the C. & P. Railroad, was called up for sentence, but on application of counsel sentence was deferred.

Wm. Burchfield, convicted of assault and battery on a boy, was sentenced to pay costs of prosecution and a fine of $10.

A number of surety cases were then disposed of, after which Court adjourned

LIST FOR MONDAY.

143 Com. vs. Thos. Kennedy.
190 " " Maggie Butler.
189 " " John Wood.
188 " " Peter Crider.
187 " " Samuel Hurst.
194 " " Rivers Drake.
191 " " John Doran.
193 " " Wm. Nicholson.
195 " " Chas. Ritter, et al.
200 " " Stephen Hoffman.
201 " " Peter Berris.
196 " " W. L. Kelley, 2 cases.

LIST FOR TUESDAY.

202 Com. vs. Frank Morgan.
204 " " J. Smith.
205 " " Henry Bean, 2 cases.
207 " " Fred. Dillman.
171 " " Darly Holland, 2 cases.
182 " " Michael Sherman.
123 " " George Muckler.
131 " " Abraham O. Tilman.

FATAL RIDE.

A Boy Jumps from a Moving Train of Cars and is Literally Cut to Pieces.

An accident of a very distressing character occurred near the Outer Depot on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the death of Daniel Whalen, a bright and intelligent boy eleven years of age, who but a few hours prior to the accident, left the home of his parents on Fayette street, this city, in full health and vigor.

He, in company with two other boys about his own age, got upon the platform of a car in the express train going west, with the intention of riding to the Allegheny Depot, where they supposed the train would stop. After passing the depot, they thought it would stop at the Round House or Outer Depot, but when this point was reached and it became evident the train would not stop, the boys determined to jump off. Two of them reached the ground in safety, but Whalen, instead of jumping as the others had done, held to the railing and was thrown under the car on the track. Being on the front platform of the rear car, the wheels of both trucks passed over his body, literally cutting it into pieces.

The body was taken to an undertakers on Ohio street, and an inquest will be held upon it this morning.

The railroad officials of course cannot be censured for the occurrence, but there certainly should be some regulations to prevent boys of that age from riding on the platform of the cars, under any circumstances.

Infanticide.

Coroner Clawson held an inquest, Saturday morning, on the body of the infant found in a cess pool, in the rear of No. 96 Seventh avenue, Friday morning, an account of which we published Saturday. The testimony indicates beyond a doubt almost that Jenny Dunn was the mother of the child.

Dr. Wm. J. Gilmore testified that the infant was fully developed one, and that there were no external wounds. The appearance of the throat indicated that it had been compressed by a cord. The lungs had been inflated, indicating that the child had been alive at its birth.

Elizabeth Oliver, residing at No. 96 Seventh avenue, testified that a girl named Jane Dunn came to the house about eleven o'clock Thursday night, and asked permission to stay all night, saying she was going to Wheeling in the morning. Permission was given, and Jane went to bed immediately in the same room with the witness. Witness did not know of her being up in the night. About three weeks previously the same girl had called on witness. About six o'clock Friday morning she arose, dressed herself, and started for the cars. The child was found at about half past six. The apron that was wrapped round the body was made by Jane Dunn in witness' house, three weeks ago. Jane told witness that she had been living last on Cliff street.

The gentleman at whose house Jenny resided prior to her going to 96 Seventh avenue, testified that his wife had found Jane in bed Thursday afternoon, and that the girl left the same evening, taking a basket with her.

Several other witnesses were examined, but their evidence threw no light on the matter whatever.

The jury found that the child came to its death by violence at he hands of its mother, Jane Dunn.

Fatal Accident.

An accident occurred on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at Layton station on Saturday morning, which resulted in the death of Thomas Higgins, a brakeman on the local freight train. It appears that Mr. Higgins was turning the brake wheel for the purpose of putting on the brake in response to a signal from the engineer, when the chain broke, causing him to lose his balance and fall from the car on the track, and before the train could be stopped the wheels of one car passed over his right arm, severing it above the elbow, and over his right leg, which was terribly crushed. The officers of the road were notified of the accident by telegraph, and Doctors Arthurs and Phillips were sent up the road on an engine provided for the purpose by Mr. Hughart. Dr. Vankirk, of West Newton, was also called, and the three physicians did all in their power to save the man's life, but to no purpose, as the shock to his system was so great that he never rallied from it. He lived until about six o'clock in the evening, when death relieved him from his sufferings. Mr. Higgins' parents reside on Forty-fourth street, in the Seventeenth ward. He was a most estimable young man, and was much respected by all who knew him.

Improvements.

Mr. Reed, the Building Inspector, on Friday, issued a permit, No. 68, to Alex. Spear, for a new building to be erected at the corner of Fifth street and Duquesne Way, to be used for a plow factory. The building will be 100 by 120 feet, one story high, to be built of brick, with gravel roof, at a cost of $8,000.

Thomas Boyd, of Allegheny, is the architect, and Wm. Boyd & Son contractors. We are informed that this will be one of the most complete factories in the country when finished, which will be during the present season.

BUILDING ENTERPRISE.

Semple's New Store in Allegheny.

In Saturday's GAZETTE we referred to the fact that our enterprising friend, Mr. William Semple, the well known Allegheny dry goods merchant, had commenced the erection of an elegant new building for his trade purposes. The handsome structure is to be located on the west side of Federal street, corner of North alley. It will be five stories in height, besides having a finished basement, with a front of sixty feet on Federal street and extending back along North alley one hundred and eighty feet. The front will be of Massillon cut stone, *Renaissance* in style, and will be surmounted by Mansard roof. The other portions will be of brick. In the center of the front, at the top, will be three figures, symbolic of commerce, plenty and manufactures, and will add materially to the appearance of the structure. The basement will be ten feet in height, and will be finished in first class style in every respect. It will be lighted by means of Hyatt's patent tiles placed on the sidewalks on Federal street and North alley, and will be in one apartment. The retail store room will be on the main floor, and will be one of the most commodious west of the mountains. It will embrace the full width and depth of the building, and will be fitted up elegantly. The counters will be ranged so as to form three broad aisles, so as to avoid the crowding of purchasers. The wood work will be of oiled walnut and yellow pine, and the tops of some of the counters will be of plate glass of the finest qualities. The night of the ceiling will be eighteen feet, and double rows of iron columns, handsomely ornamented, will support it. The main entrance to the retail room will be in the centre of the Federal street front, and on either side there will be extensive show windows with fine plate glass. In the middle of the room on the left side will be the cashier and bookkeepers' desks, separated from the stores by a partition fitted with finely cut glass. At the rear of the room, immediately opposite the main entrance will be a broad flight of stairs leading to the second floor, and on either side will be elevators running from the basement to the fifth floor, one of which will be for passengers, and the other for freight. Adjoining the elevators will be dressing rooms for ladies and gentlemen employed in the establishment. The interior of the main room will be finished with taste throughout, and will be lighted by means of the immense show windows in front, and large windows at the side and rear. The room on the second floor, as well as those on the remaining floors, will be of the same dimensions as the main room, and will be finished in the best style. On each floor, rows of iron columns, besides heavy girders, will be used for the purpose of making the structure substantial. The height of the stories will be as follows: Second floor, fourteen feet; third, fifteen feet; fourth, fourteen; fifth, twelve feet six inches. The entire building will be heated with steam, and the boilers will be located in a vault in the rear of the building. The elevators will be worked by two engines, from the establishment of Otis Bros., New York.

This building, it is estimated, will cost about $120,000. The work will be commenced immediately, as the contract has been awarded to Messrs. J. C. Patterson & Co., builders, of Allegheny. Lessrs. Balp & Peebles, of Federal street, Allegheny, are the Architects. Mr. Semple is an energetic business man, and we are with others, congratulate him upon the success which he has achieved. The building will be one of the finest in the vicinity, and will be an addition to the numerous attractions in Allegheny. The undertaking is one which reflects credit upon the taste and public spirit of the projector.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following is the supplement to the act relative to the purchase of a law library in this county:

That the one half part of all fines and forfeitures to which the county of Allegheny is by existing laws entitled, is hereby directed to be paid by the County Treasurer to the committee in such act to which this is a supplement, provided for the purchase and support of a law library, to be kept in or near the Court House of said county, for the use of the citizens thereof, out of which one sixth part of said fines and forfeitures, as in the second section of said act, to which this is a supplement, is provided, which said second section is hereby repealed.

The following are the incorporators of the new Federal Insurance Company about to be organized in Allegheny with a capital stock of $10,000 with the privilege of doubling it:

C. Hudson Lowe, Charles Atwell, W. J Langfitt, Chauncy Weeks, Samuel C. Shoyer, W. S. Anderson, F. M. Love, Samuel Riddle, W. M. Kennedy, James M. Hemphill, George W. Hubley, J. G. Reel, John Karns, Samuel Dyer, Thos. Henderson, J. Rober, Archibald M'Farland, Peter Peterson, E Allison, James Wardrop, S. Merrick, Martin B Stoffer, Joseph H. Borland, Samuel Severance, S. R. Smith, J. R. Orr, C. P. Whiston, A. W. Erwin, J. C. Patterson, R. M. Love, Rev. James Allison and R. G. Herron, of Allegheny, Beaver and Fayette counties.

The following, supplementary to an act relating to the appointment and duties of appraisers of mercantile taxes in the county of Allegheny, was reported with negative recommendation: That from and after the passage of this act for the purpose of securing the tax now authorized by law to be assessed and collected on and retail merchandize, the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Allegheny, are hereby directed, authorized and empowered to appoint annually hereafter, in the month of January, a person of suitable qualifications in said county of Allegheny, who shall perform the duties now imposed by law on the appraiser of mercantile taxes in the county of Allegheny.

And the said judges shall personally examine all applicants for said appointment, and no one shall be appointed by them until they shall be fully satisfied of the applicant's qualifications. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

For Billiardists—New Tables, New Balls and New Cues.

Although not closed, but nightly thronged with patrons, a grand reopening will take place to morrow evening at the Fifth avenue Billiard Hall, No. 65 Fifth avenue, of which W. H. Stroupe is the genial proprietor. Several new tables, combining all the latest novelties, perfections and accommodations, together with new balls of the best quality and elegant new cues, have been introduced to render the hall even more popular and worthy of patronage than it has been in the past. There is not a finer billiard hall in these two cities than Mr. Stroupe's, being large, airy, well furnished and lighted, and exceedingly heartsome. The proprietor labors hard to please his army of patrons, and his great prosperity is full evidence that he admirably succeeds in that direction. The courteous and popular Harry Alden still presides with all grace and gravity over the elegant saloon attached to the billiard hall. The lovers of the exhiliarating and health giving game of billiards should not fail to call at the Fifth avenue hall, where everything goes on as orderly as clock-work, and where the most considerate politeness and attention is awarded all visitors. All are invited to the opening to-morrow night, and a festive occasion may be anticipated.

Worth Visiting.

We advise all ear readers who are housekeepers to visit the store of Oliver McClintock & Co., 23 Fifth avenue. Everybody knows of this establishment, that it is in the second generation, that the elder McClintock was the first to establish an exclusively carpet store in Pittsburgh, that although other fine establishments follow ed, the McClintocks have maintained their superiority and their supremacy, but everybody does not yet know how vastly their store has been enlarged by recent extensions and how their stock has been correspondingly enlarged. In both these particulars it is equalled by very few and surpassed by no carpet emporium in any city, East or West. The stock of carpets now on exhibition, embracing an endless variety of style and quality, is positively marvelous and well worth visiting. If only will you would visit a gallery of art, and all these are for sale at rates which, compared with last year, are surprisingly low.

False Pretences.

E. A. Sawyer, of Sharpsburg, made information, before Alderman McMasters, on Saturday, charging Philip Heckler with obtaining money under false and fraudulent representations. Philip was at one time the proprietor of a small grocery in the village of Sharpsburg, but his business did not prosper and the consequences was that the Sheriff took possession of his stock in trade. Mr. Sawyer was not informed of this fact, he alleges, and Philip took advantage of his want of knowledge and sold him his stock and fixtures for the sum of $900 cash. The money was paid, but when Mr. Sawyer went to take possession he found that the Sheriff had possession of the premises. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Philip.

AQUATIC.

The Expected Race for the Championship a "Fizzle"—Brown at His Old Tricks.

The prospect for an abundant harvest to gamblers, on boat racing, is not so brilliant as the circumstances of a few days since indicated. One week since there was at least a possibility, and in fact a strong probability of a race for the championship between Coulter and Brown, which would doubtless have led to several other matches, but from the following card from Henry Coulter, published in the *Leader* of yesterday, it appears that the race is a "fizzle."

PITTSBURGH, March 25.

I had came to the conclusion that everything relating to the match between Walter Brown and myself had been arranged satisfactorily, but from the contents of a letter written by Mr. Frank Queen, of New York, I am led to believe otherwise. When the last mentioned gentleman signified his unwillingness to act as stakeholder in the match fixed for June 30th, Brown came to me and suggested a Mr. Banks, of the Hudson River Rowing Association, also a Mr. John Erickson, of New York, and finally Hon. John Morrissey. I readily assented to the selection of any one of those named, and finally we concluded upon Mr. Morrissey. This being arranged, Brown informed me that he would be in New York in a day or two, and that he would call on Mr. Queen, get the money he had deposited and place it in the hands of Mr. Morrissey, and I could telegraph Mr. Queen and get him to perform the service for me. I did so on last Tuesday, and was astounded with the reply I received, that Waster Brown had withdrawn from the match, and for certain reasons refused to stake it with Mr. Morrissey. Not a word of explanation came to me, and the inference is that he never intended or never desired to row me and ten feet. Examined in Carlo-like fashion, as stated, can form an opinion in regard to the matter. I leave it to a candid public, if, in view of the manner in which I have been treated by Mr Brown, to-say whether I am not justified in claiming the title of American champion; but in order that the world may know that I am not anxious to wear laurels gained in such a way, I will make another proposition to Mr. Brown, offering that he will give it his attention: I will row him a five mile race at Pittsburgh for $1,000 or $1,500 a side, and allow him for expenses the same amount he was to give me to go to Poughkeepsie and insure him as fair and manly a race as ever was rowed.

If this is not acceptable, I will claim the championship, and row any man in the country for the amounts mentioned, at any place that may be agreed upon in the hands of Mr. Frank Queen I have the sum of $200, which is an earnest of my sincerity in this matter.

Respectfully yours,
HENRY COULTER.

A Land Mark Going.

There is an element existing in all American cities, and Western cities in particular, vastly more fatal to old "land marks" than the ravages of time, which, it is said, levels all things. The "spirit of improvement" throughout the country generally is not more decided and marked in its effects in any locality than in Allegheny, and to it and it alone may be attributed the destruction of many old land marks, which have withstood the blasts of many a winter, and come out unscathed, but have succumbed to the more powerful enemy, in a single year, so that not a vestage of what had withstood the storms of a century was left to mark the spot.

Among the number is the St. Lawrence Hotel, which for years past has occupied a prominent location on the west side of Federal street, Allegheny, between the Diamand Square and the North Commons, where the farmers, for two or three generations past, have been accustomed to "put up" when visiting the city to dispose of the products of their farms, and the sign, in bold large letters, upon which has gladdened the heart of many a tired and hungry traveler. Having fallen a victim to the "spirit of improvement," it must give way and hereafter be remembered "among the things that were." The demand for business houses has increased the value of ground in that locality to such an extent that the modest building, which in times past was considered a first class hotel, has become an incumberance and must of necessity give way.

The building and lot upon which it stood, has been purchased by Mr. Wm. Semple, the merchant prince of the west, whose business by good management has so increased as to require more room than he now occupies, and he intends to erect such a building during the present season. The work of demolishion has already begun, and are another twelve months roll round, not a vestage of the "Old St. Lawrence" will be left and on the site it now occupies, will stand one of the finest business houses in the west.

Prolific Springs.

In the cellar of the old GAZETTE building on Fifth avenue there are several springs of delicious water which flow from one end of the year to the other, about one thousand gallons every twenty-four hours. In the summer time the water is cold, clear and pure. Old citizens will remember that on the site and extending a considerable distance around it there was at one time a great pond to which these springs were the main feeders. The water is about to be led from the cellar to the Fifth avenue sewer by means of connecting pipes, and we would suggest that a drinking fountain be established at this point, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. The water is clear as crystal, not very hard and as cool as a mountain brook. As it comes up from the earth and trains no property there should be little prejudice against its use. The springs cost the GAZETTE proprietors, during the past fifteen years, in labor, steam, pumping and general annoyance enough money to build a small church, and it would be a matter of consolation if in the end they might be made of some service to man and beast in drinking water.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record at the office of Thos. Hunter, Esq., Recorder of Allegheny county, on Saturday, March 26, 1870:

Oliveretta Wharton to Samuel Alburton, Oct. 18, 1869, 1 4-20 by 120 ft. on Jane St. East Birmingham.....$1,200
C. H. Wilhelm to John Mansman, Feb. 12, 1870, lot 20 by 60 ft. on harmony St., East Birmingham.....$1,750
John F. Walther to J. & G. Harman, Dec. 1, 1869; lot 20 by 60 ft. on Larkins alley, East Birmingham.....$1,250
John Words to Xavier Meier, May 5, 1865; 2 acres in Shaler tp.....$174
T. S. Mackie to Lewis Baker, Sept. 1, 1869; lot 22½ by 125 ft., Maple's plan, Lower St. Clair tp.....$275
T. S. Maple to A. Cameron, Sept. 10, 1869; lot 25 by 125 ft. in above plan.....$250
John Diehl to Ed. Kaufer, March 15, 1870; lot 50 by 150 ft., Lower St. Clair tp.....$35
A. Blair to R. B. McElroy, March 22.....$3,000
11 acres and 141 perches in Collins tp.....$10,000
S. H. Allen to Wm. Whiteside and R. Hunter, March 25, 1870; ¼ of an acre in Baker town.....$1,000
S. Albertson to J. G. Fitzsimman, March 17, 1870; 1 of 30 by 120 ft. on Jane St., East Birmingham.....$300
S. B. McElroy to Alex. Bates, March 22, 1870; 9 acres in Liberty tp.....$22,000
James Brady to Peter O'Neil, March 24, 1870; lot 24 by 110 ft., Webster st., Pittsburgh.....$3,500
T. Mellon to Hanna Mochl, Feb. 26, 1870; lot 25 by 109 ft. on Spring St., 21st ward, Pittsburgh.....$
Martha Donaldson to John A. Percival, March 29, 1866; lot 60 by 120 ft. in West Elizabeth.....$225
Mary Welch et al to G. F. Rommel, March 9, 1870; lot 50 by 126 ft. in Bloomfield.....$1,300

A Noble Boy.

Willie Kehow, a boy ten years of age, in all probability prevented a serious accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Kittaning Point, Saturday morning. As the Pacific Express was approaching the Point, about nine o'clock Saturday morning, running at the usual rate of speed, the engineer noticed the boy on the track a short distance ahead, waving a white handkerchief. The train was stopped and on inquiry the boy informed the engineer that a large rock had fallen upon the track at the Point, and he was afraid it would throw the train off the track On examination a rock of huge dimensions was found lying across the track. It is stated that this is the second time a serious accident has been averted by the vigilance of Willie. The officers of the Railroad Company should reward him liberally.

The Biblical Illustrations

By the celebrated Gustavus Dore have justly gained the admiration of whole christendom, and it is to the Pittsburgh Turnverein to whom we owe our thanks for their late representations of the chief incidents, narrated in the Old Testament, after these celebrated drawings. Turners Hall has been crowded with spectators on the evenings of the first seven exhibitions. Still more attractive will be the series of exhibitions which will commence this evening, the plastical representations of Dore's pictures of the New Testament. Professor Conrad, under whose direct management the arrangements of these tableaux are made, has gained experience by each and every tableau heretofore exhibited, and the magnificent representations are unsurpassed in beauty and effectiveness.

Specie Payment.—Thousands have patiently waited yet been unable to fortell the hour, day or year when our citizens could once receive silver in change for bills. The time has come. Burnell's Museum to-day commences the inauguration of a new era by the resumption of specie payment.

The Allegheny and Birmingham Water Works—A Comparison.

The Allegheny Water Works employs one pair of engines full time, or every day in the week. Their average speed is nine revolutions per minute. Their average daily consumption of fuel is two hundred and seventy five bushels of nut coal. The pumps are thirteen inches in diameter, with eight feet stroke. Estimating their speed at nine revolutions per minute, and their duty at two hundred and ten gallons per revolution, the pumps raise eighteen hundred and ninety-two gallons per minute, or one hundred and thirteen thousand five hundred and forty gallons an hour to the reservoir, a height of one hundred and ninety-four feet, making two million seven hundred thousand nine hundred and sixty nine gallons in twenty-four hours. For each bushel of coal consumed nine thousand nine hundred and eight gallons of water are raised to the reservoir. Estimated in Cornish duty, which shows the number of pounds of water raised one foot high per one hundred pounds of coal consumed, the above figures give the following result: Twenty millions two hundred and thirty-three thousand one hundred and thirty-three pounds raised one foot per hundred pounds of coal consumed.

The new pumping engine in the Birmingham Water Works is running an average of eighteen hours per day. The average daily consumption of water is two millions sixty-four thousand five hundred and fifty gallons. (These figures include the full week of seven days.) One hundred and twenty-eight bushels of unscreened coal is required to run the engine twenty-four hours. The pumps is eighteen and a half inches in diameter with ten feet stroke. At each double stroke of the pump two hundred and sixty nine gallons of water are raised to the reservoir, a height of two hundred and ten feet. Estimated in Cornish duty, one hundred pounds of coal will raise forty-six million eight hundred and twenty-seven thousand two hundred and thirty seven pounds of water, or considerably more than the amount raised by the Allegheny engine!

We may add that Mr. Paul, the efficient Superintendent of the Allegheny Water Works, is not responsible in any manner for the great discrepancy exhibited in these figures. By his skilful management, he has increased the duty of the Allegheny engines nearly three millions during the past year. The duty of the Allegheny engines was about seventy millions four fourteen months ago; it is now twenty millions.

Clinton Township Teachers' Institute.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Believing that it will interest the readers of the GAZETTE everywhere, and that it has a tendency to awaken a spirit of interest in the cause of education, I will submit to your columns the proceedings of another of our Institutes held in School House No. 6. Mr. J. T. Robertson, Instructor.

The forenoon was, as usual, devoted to the examination of classes by the teacher. The interest manifested in the recitations and well conducted order, exhibited an unusual interest, both by the teacher and pupils, in their labors.

At the conclusion of the examination of the classes addresses were made by the directors and teachers of the schools.

A recess of one hour was then given, during which all present partook of refreshments furnished by the ladies of the district.

At the expiration of the hour the association was called to order by the President, and the programme adopted at the last meeting was entered upon and disposed of as follows:

R. B. Mahaffey drilled a class in Written Arithmetic, in which he gave his method of teaching this very important branch, taking for his subject Proportion. The class did admirably in answering the questions proposed, and also in using the "crayon" at the blackboard, the teacher giving them some very difficult problems to solve under this rule.

Next was a lecture by Mr. R. M. McKinney. Subject—"The True Teacher." The subject was well handled and some useful hints thrown out to teachers.

This was followed by an excellent essay from the pen of Mr. J. H. Hemphill. Subject—"Common Schools."

The subject of "Compulsory Education" was then taken up and discussed. Thus it will be seen that the teachers and citizens of the "State of Butler county" (as it is some times called) are wide awake and always ready to discuss any matter of importance pertaining to the cause of education. May all counties and townships "go and do likewise."

HALF E.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The patrons of the drama will be pleased to learn that Mr. Davenport, who has been playing at the Opera House during the past week, will remain six nights longer, and that he will appear in "Hamlet" probably on Friday evening. This evening "The Duke's Motto" will be presented, Mr. Davenport assuming the *role* of Captain Henri Lagardere. This is a delightful comedy, and we have no doubt that Mr. Davenport will render it with entire satisfaction to the audience.

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!! Shoes!!!!—Grand Auction Sale.—A. Leggate has received at his auction house, 159 Federal street, Allegheny, the stock of a city shoe store which he will commence to sell to morrow (Tuesday) afternoon at two o'clock. There will be a very fine assortment to which the special attention of the ladies is invited. Will be sold by the single pair so that any desired size may be had.

A. LEGGATE, Auct.

Factory Buildings, Engine &c., at Auction.—That large manufactory, on North avenue, near Irwin avenue, Allegheny, formerly occupied by C. C. Lamn and Co., will be sold on Wednesday 30th inst., at three o'clock. Lease of ground thirteen years. A. LEGGATE,
3 Auctioneer.

Henry Paulus, having been burned out at 124 Ohio avenue, has removed his boot and shoe store and factory to the corner of Fulton and Sheffield streets, Fifth ward, Allegheny, where from the 21st instant he will be glad to wait on his friends and customers as usual. 6

G. C. Lightcap, of the Morgan House, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that on and after April 1, he will take charge of the GRANT HOUSE, where he will be happy to meet all his old friends and patrons. 3

The Spring Stock of Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, at corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, is now large and complete. Monsieur Bonpaine continues to preside at the cutting. tf

Furniture Sale Postponed.—The sale at 373 Beaver avenue, advertised for to day, is postponed for a few days, due notice of which will be given.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

Gold Down—Boots and Shoes Down.—Silver given in change to all purchasers of Boots and Shoes. Infant's Fancy Shoes only ten cents at 28 Fifth avenue.
4 W. B. CLAPP & Co.

Singer's Sewing Machines are the oldest in the market, and by reason of the manufacturers constantly improving them, they may also be considered the latest.

Have you seen the recent improvements on Singer's Sewing machines? Call at No. 20 Sixth street.

STRAW & MORTON.

Now comes the weather when every one needs a glass of something refreshing. We all know that nothing is so delicious as Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale.

—The directors of the Cincinnati Board of Trade have adopted a long report in favor, with slight modifications, of the proposed charter of the Cincinnati and Chattanooga Railroad by Congress. The charter has been referred to the Committees on law and railroads, to ascertain what changes, if any, are needed to enable trustees to act under its provisions.

—At Baltimore, during the severe wind and rain storm Saturday night and Sunday morning, twenty buildings were blown down or partially demolished, several houses unroofed, and ten large trees in Druid field Park torn up by the roots. The sloop Caroline was sunk in the back basin.

DIED:

BARNHILL.—On Saturday morning, Mr. WILLIAM BARNHILL, aged 32 years.

Funeral TO-DAY, Monday 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Fifth avenue, near East Liberty. Carriages will leave W. H Devore's, Grant street, at 1 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

CRAWFOR.—March 26th, at 4 o'clock A. M., Mrs. MARGARET, wife of John Crawford, and daughter of Hugh and Eliza McCormick, in the 30th year of herage.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 181 Bidwell street, Allegheny, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.

UNDERTAKERS.

JOSEPH HEYER & SON,
UNDERTAKERS,
No. 324 PENN STREET
Carriages or Funerals Furnished.
COFFINS and all Funeral Furnishment at reasonable rates. au7

VINEGAR.
THE PITTSBURGH
VINEGAR WORKS.
BALLOU & ADAMS,
167, 168, 169 and 170
SECOND AVENUE,
Are now prepared to furnish VINEGAR at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Attention is particularly called to our
EXTRA WINE VINEGAR.
jn26:d36

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of BINGHAM & LAING was dissolved by mutual consent March 7th, 1870.
THOS. H. BINGHAM,
GEO. LAING.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership for the purpose of conducting a GENERAL PRODUCE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm name of LAING & McKALLIP, at No. 358 Penn street.
GEO. LAING,
Late of Bingham & Laing.
L. S. McKALLIP,
Late of H. K. McKallip & Son, Leechburg, Pa.
mh28:d4

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with myself, S. CASSEL and JAMES M. BINGHAM for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL PRODUCE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the name and style of BINGHAM, CASSEL & CO. Being thankful for past favors, I would respectfully ask a continuance of the same.
THOS. H. BINGHAM.

THOS. H. BINGHAM. S. CASSEL. J. M. BINGHAM.
BINGHAM, CASSEL & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Feed, Hay, Seeds, Salt,
AND COUNT